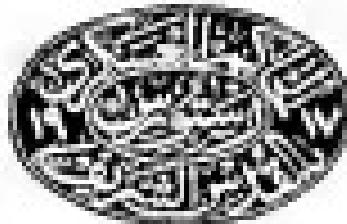


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LAWRENCE of ARABIA

SIR
RONALD
STORRS



JORDAN AND PALESTINE

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LAWRENCE OF ARABIA, ZIONISM AND PALESTINE

BY SIR RONALD STOKE

Sir Ronald Stoebe was one of Lawrence's closest friends, and this personal sketch, written in 1937 has already become a classic. Of the chapters on Palestine which follow, the author himself says: "The estimate of Zionism will on the whole be found to have stood the test of time, and is, whatever its demerits, at least so balanced that each of the parties involved continues, as in the past, to accuse one of favouring the other." For this edition it has been revised, and brought up to date by a postscript covering events down to March, 1940.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

If you are not already on our mailing list and would like to know when new books are added, please send in your name and address on a postcard. Suggestions for new additions are welcomed.



THE AUTHOR.

(From a drawing by Eric Kennington in *Some Pictures of Writers*)

Was born in Mary St., Bayswater, in 1881 and educated at Charterhouse and Peterhouse College, Cambridge, where he obtained First Class General Honours. He occupied general Administrative posts in the Ministry of Finance of the Egyptian Government from 1904 until 1922, when he was appointed Colonial Secretary to the British Agent in Egypt. Sir Edward was Assistant Political Officer with the R.E.P. at Jaffa, Business Officer in Bagdad and Mesopotamia, Major-General 1907-1909 and afterwards Civil Governor of Jerusalem and Jordan, Quartermaster and C. in C. of Cyprus 1915-1917, and Lieutenant-Kingdom 1919-1922. He knew Col. Lawrence intimately, and has given him his opinion on "Lawrence of Arabia" during the 1922 tour of America, as well as in this country.

LAWRENCE OF ARABIA
ZIONISM AND PALESTINE

BY
SIR RONALD STORRS



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INTRODUCTION

I was pleased and proud when Mr. Allen Lane first suggested that my Lawrence chapters (IX and XVIII) in *Orientalism* contained the makings of a Penguin. When, however, we came to compute we found that, assuming the quality, the quantity even after expansion (and revision) amounted to barely half a bird. I offered to build up the remainder by chapter XV, the *Executive on Zionism*; and this also found favour in his eyes. The upper half, particularly when lengthened by a P.P.S. bringing it to the date of going to press, proved also much the larger; so that this particular Penguin will perch and shuffle rather a top-heavy little fowl into the public eye.

I have tried to make each section "astistic", but I cannot deny that Lawrence, taken out of his appropriate setting of the Hajaz episode, and Zionism, unsupported by the four long Palestine chapters which it divides, may to such as have read *Orientalism* both appear relatively isolated. Yet to hatch, and to hatch these extra chapters would demand (what the Oxford English Dictionary calls) a regular "Penguisery" or "colony of penguins".

The personal sketch of Lawrence would have been richer and better if I had from the first taken copies of his hundred odd letters, some sixty of which perished in the burning of Government House, Cyprus. The estimate of Zionism, which is reprinted as originally written (but brought up to 15th March, 1940, by a P.P.S.), will on the whole be found to have stood the test of time, and is, whatever its elements, at least so

INTRODUCTION

balanced, that each of the parties involved continues, as in the past, to accuse me of favouring the other. I can only defend myself by accepting the double charge, and by choosing my attitude (I hope with becoming reverence) to that of Hera towards Achilles and Agamemnon:

*Δύος θεούς τρεψαί μάλιστα την
Πειραιά πεποιηθέντες την
Διάν τον οὐρανόν την περιήλευτην.
Πειραιά την πεποιηθέντες την
Διάν τον οὐρανόν την περιήλευτην.*

The emblem on the obverse binding is my Arabic, on the reverse my Hebrew seal as Military Governor of Jerusalem (December 27, 1917, until July 1, 1920).

The unacknowledged quotations in these pages are from my diaries or private letters.

T. E. LAWRENCE BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY

Thomas Edward Lawrence—always Ned to his family—was born the second of five sons at Tremadoc, in Wales, on August 16, 1888 (Napoleon's birthday), of an Anglo-Irish father and a Highland Scottish mother. He was educated at the Oxford High School for Boys, where he was already developing "a passionate absorption in the past" in heraldry, arms and armour, monumental brasses, castles, ruins, church architecture, old coins, and every fragment of bric-a-brac or pottery which might throw light on the social history and ways of living of mankind.¹ He went on to Jesus College, Oxford, and gained a scholarship at Magdalen College which enabled him, under the famous archaeologist-artist, D. G. Hogarth, to follow his bent in the Near and Middle East. In November 1914 he was appointed to the Intelligence Department of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, Cairo. The author, seven years his senior, had preceded him there by ten years, of which he had served five in the Egyptian Government and five as Oriental Secretary to the British Agency, hitherto under Lord Kitchener. By the time of Lawrence's arrival Great Britain, in retaliation for Turkish German-inspired hostility, had declared Egypt (of which Turkey had been suzerain) a British Protectorate. The title of the Egyptian sovereign, Khedive, had been raised to Sultan; that of the British Representative from Agent and Consul-General to High Commissioner, his residence from

¹ *Letters of T. E. Lawrence*. Edited by David Garnett, p. 35.

Agency to Residency;¹ and this was the political status of Egypt throughout the Arabian campaign. For Lawrence's taking over and conduct of these, the major documents must always be his *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, until his death only available to the public in the abridged *Revolt in the Desert*; to both of which, but particularly *Seven Pillars*, the reader is referred.

After the British and Arab entry into Damascus Lawrence left the Army and served first in the Royal Tank Corps, then in the Royal Air Force, latterly as an Inspector (and perfector) of high-power motor-craft. He was retired in 1935 at the age of sixty-six. On May 6, 1935, swerving his motor cycle to avoid two boys riding abreast, he was violently thrown and met his death.

¹ After the War all three were further promoted. The Sultan became King, the High Commissioner, Ambassador, and the Residency, Envoy.

LAWRENCE OF ARABIA

I

Coward! build great works—’tis nothing then—it is ever nearer the Standard of Good—the fool knows little of it. There wouldn’t be Special, wouldn’t there? then be a fool. What great work was ever the result of joy, the play over? Who have been the wise ones, the mighty ones, the courageous ones of this earth? the former? I believe it was.

GEORGE BROWNE, *Lawrence*, chap. viii.

Into friendship with T. E. Lawrence I know not how I entered; not at first anyhow by direct official contact. I had never heard of him until the winter of 1914, when he became a member of the Intelligence Branch of the Egypt Defence Force, and then suddenly it seemed I must have known him for many years. Lawrence was of lean medium stature and, though slight, strongly built. His forehead was high; his face upright and, in proportion to the depth of the head, long. His yellow hair was continually-growing pre-War hair; that is parted and brushed sideways; not worn immediately long and plastered backwards under a pall of grease. He had a straight nose, piercing gauze-like eyes, a firm and very full mouth, a strong square chin and fine, careful, and accomplished hands. His Sam-Browne belt was as often as not buckled loose over his unbuttoned shoulder strap, or he would forget to put it on at all. Once at least I had to send my servant Ramez running with it after him into the street. Augustus John’s first drawing is perfect of his Arab period; Kensington’s bronze in the crypt of St. Paul’s Cathedral gives the plastic and Homeric simplicity of his lines and rhythm, and Howard Carter’s photograph, published

in *The Illustrated London News* after his death, besides being a good honest man somehow at the unhappiness latent behind the eyes.

Save for official purposes he hated dead times and spaces. I would come upon him in my flat, reading always Latin or Greek, with corresponding gaps in my shelves. But he put back in their proper places the books he did not take away; of those he took he left a list, and never failed to return them reasonably soon, in perfect condition. We had no literary differences, except that he preferred Homer to Dante and disliked my placing Theocritus before Aristophanes. He loved music, harmony rather than cacophony, and sat back against the cushions with his eyes half-closed, enduring even that meandering stream of musical consciousness which I dignified by the name of improvisation. Denain¹ told me that Lawrence used to ask at the door if I was alone, and go away if I was not, fearing (he told me when I complained) that he might be let in for the snort "or" the baring—he meant "and", for the terms with her were synonymous. He angered me once by failing (without excuse) to appear at a dinner of four I had arranged for him; and only told me long afterwards that I had more than "got back on him" by explaining that I shouldn't have minded if he had only warned me in time to get somebody else.

He must, it seemed, gulp down all I could shed for him of Arabic knowledge, then bounded for him by the western bank of the Suez Canal; yet never by the "pumping" of crude cross-examination. I told him things sometimes for the mere interest of his commentary. He was eager and untaught in bazaar-walking and mosque-hunting. I found him from the beginning an alerting and an intentionally provocative talker, fixing nonsense to be treated as nonsense, and not civilly or

¹ My Egyptian service, I recall, pronounced in Egyptian Arabic, Denain.

fully accepted or discredited. He could fuse into sudden anger at a story of pettiness, particularly official pettiness or injustice. Of all men then alive I think he trusted and confided most in D. G. Hogarth who, by making possible his Travelling Scholarship, had given him his first chance in life.

Shortly after the Arab Revolt we found that its success was being denied or blackened by the Enemy Press (which was of course quoted by neutrals), and we decided that the best proof that it had taken place would be provided by an issue of Hejaz postage stamps, which would carry the Arab propaganda, self-paying and incorroborable, to the four corners of the earth. The High Commissioner was quick to approve; and the Foreign Office approved him. I had corresponded with King Hussein on the project, and he sent me by return of mail a design purporting to typify Islamic architecture, but to the layman indistinguishable from the Eddystone Lighthouse. This I felt would never do, so wandered with Lawrence round the Arab Museum in Cairo collecting suitable arabesque motifs in order that the design in wording, spirit and ornament, might be as far as possible representative and reminiscent of a purely Arab source of inspiration. Pictures and views were avoided, for these never formed part of Arab decoration, and are foreign to its art; so also was European lettering. It was quickly apparent that Lawrence already possessed or had immediately assimilated a complete working technique of litho and three-colour reproduction, so that he was able to supervise the issue from start to finish. And it seemed only a few weeks before this young Hittite archaeologist was on the most intimate terms with machine-guns, with trip bombs, even with the jealously forbidden subtleties of a Rolls-Royce engine. There still exists the last motor-cycle he had built, never ridden, never delivered, carrying ten improvements, all invented by himself.

These stamp designs (admirably carried out by the Survey Department of the Egyptian Government) drew him still more closely within the Arabic orbit and into meetings with some of my Egyptian friends, and I noticed that he grew more and more eager for first-hand knowledge. I sent my secret agent (who had assisted in the opening negotiations), to his office, to pass on all he had discovered about the Hejaz; the tribes, routes, wells, and distances. At last he asked me point blank to take him down on my next voyage to Jeddah. Nothing from any point of view could have pleased me more, and permission from his military superior was (as he has explained) granted almost without delay. He has recorded¹ our mutual hope as we proceeded through the streets of Jeddah, that the other had not perceived that the back of his jacket was dyed bright scarlet from the leather backs of the Gun-room chairs. When Abdallah quitted Feisal's bivouac saying that unless the two Turkish aeroplanes were driven off the Arabs would disperse, "Lawrence remarked that very few Turkish aeroplanes last more than four or five days. . . ." Abdallah was impressed

¹See *Willow*, p. 44.

² His telegram to the Arab Bureau, besides admiringly regarding the decision, shadowed unambiguously his own plan, and future position:

"17th. Far Chayon,

Meeting to-day Wilson, Scott, Sharif Abdallah, Ali al-Mutan, myself.

Nobody knew real situation Edburgh so much time wasted Ali al-Husari going Edburgh with no re-inforcement.

Sharif Abdallah apparently wanted Foreign force at Edburgh as rallying point of combined attack; as Britain ended badly. Ali al-Husari hopes to prevent any decisive risk now and then. English Brigade rather necessary now probably. He says only way to bring peace and continuity into operation is to have English staff at Edburgh dealing direct with Sharif Ali and Sharif Feisal without referring detail to Sharif of Mecca of whom they are all respectively afraid. Unfortunately withdrawal of aeroplanes provided with appearance of Turkish machines but Ali al-Mutan attached little weight to them personally. He is cheerful and speaks well of Sharif's troops."

with his extraordinary detailed knowledge of "enemy dispositions" which, being temporary Sub-Lieutenant in charge of "maps and marking of Turkish Army distribution", he was able to use with masterly effect. As Syrian, Circassian, Anatolian, Mesopotamian names came up, Lawrence at once stated exactly which unit was in each position, until Abdallah turned to me in amazement: "Is this man God, to know everything?" My journal records that "I reminded Abdallah of the permission I had that morning extracted, in his hearing from the Grand Sharif, for Lawrence to go up to El Abbas; and urged him to give L. letters of introduction to Ali and Faisal". Abdallah was now so firmly gripped by Lawrence's personality that he forthwith caused his father to write this eagerly desired letter of introduction to Faisal,¹ the letter that made his dream come true, and I can still see Lawrence three days later on the shore at Ribugh waving grateful hands as we left him there to return ourselves to Egypt. Long before we met again he had already begun to write his page, brilliant as a Persian miniature, in the History of England.

¹ *Seven Pillars*, pp. 70 and 71, "... when the storm then came in and supported me with all he might . . ."

II

"A jester's spirit brooked not such."
—SARAH

My Baghdad journal of 15 July 1917 un-supplemented also, by memory, tells me: "Lawrence and Foulds to Basch. L.'s performance in Syria little short of miraculous and I hope he will get his V.C. Mentioned to me vague Damascus possibilities."

During my leave in London I heard nothing of him; on my return to Cairo at the end of 1917 he was elsewhere.

Rabi', whom I had instructed to watch over him in the beginning, told me that Lawrence came to him in Jeddah for further information about the customs and habits of the Hejaz Arabs. Rabi' compiled for him a vocabulary of vernacular Arabic expressions, accompanied him round the coast to Yasso, Qaddima, Umaj and Wajh, and there suggested to him that he should leave his uniform for Arab garments. At that time (according to Rabi'), Lawrence "spoke Arabic with terrible mispronunciation"; and though he greatly improved his accent, he never could have passed as an Arab with an Arab—a defect which renders his achievement the more remarkable.⁴ He learnt the prostrations of the Moslem prayer, and for a time called himself the Sharif Hassan, "born of a Turkish mother in Constantinople."

There are other accounts, besides those in Seven

⁴ Both he and Hakkid Pasha had thought of me for Military Governor here.

⁵ My Arabic Persian secret agent, mentioned on p. 12.

⁶ "I could never pass as an Arab except orally to some other native speaking Arab." Lebed Hilt, T. E. Lawrence, p. 26.

Pilcher, of the dynamiting of Turkish bridges¹ and culverts, more so far as I know giving the impressions of a dynamiter. This was the unsolicited introduction to Lawrence of Carl Rakosi,² travelling on a Turkish train to Damascus:

"Somewhere near Deraa in Transjordan, as we approached a dry river bed, we were stopped, and as we looked out of the windows of our carriage, I suddenly saw and heard a terrible explosion, followed by several smaller ones. A bridge, several yards ahead of us, had been blown up with a train on it. It was ahead of our Military Convoy; our cars were shattered by falling debris, but I remember hardly anything, as we were taken away from the place of disaster and had to stay several days near Amman, until the bridge had been repaired."

Early in January 1918 I was staying in a snowbound Jerusalem, when an elderly announced a Beduin, and Lawrence walked in and sat beside me.³ He remained for the rest of the day, and left me temporarily the poorer by a *Virgil* and a *Catullus*. Later on, when in Jerusalem, he always stayed in my house, an amusing as well as an absorbing if sometimes disconcerting guest. He had Shelley's trick of noiselessly vanishing and reappearing. We would be sitting reading on my only sofa: I would look up, and Lawrence was not only not in the room, he was not in the house, he was not in Jerusalem. He was in the train on his way to Egypt.⁴

¹ The German General Staff pathetically records that: "The destruction of 25 Roman Bridges on the Hejaz Railway line from May 1-19 shows how difficult it was to maintain the Hejaz Railway in operation".

² A German-American amateur-photographer of unusual ability.

³ See Pilcher, p. 102.

⁴ In England also his best friends often knew least of his whereabouts. Hoggart measured my engine after my Burmese drawing, lost for Seven Pillars in 1928: "T. E. L. for T. E. Shaw as he now calls himself" stamps his drawings all over the place. It is probably either with Griggs and Co., his publishers, or at Baker's house in Baker Street, where T. E. used to live and still I think goes.

In those days and (owing to the withering hand of Monsieur Mavromatis' Ottoman concession) for years after, there was no electric light in Jerusalem, and in my bachelor household the hands of the Arab servants fell heavy upon the incandescent mantle of our paraffin lamps, from which a generous volcano of filthy incense would nightly stream over the books, the carpets and everything in the room. Lawrence took the lamp unassisted daily in hand, and so long as he was there all was bright on the Aladdin floor. He said he liked the house because it contained the necessities and not the luxuries of life; that is to say there were a few Greek marbles, a good piano and a great many books though (I fear) not enough to set horses, no buckabucks, and a very irregular supply of croissants and dinner-napkins. Not all gay guests agreed with Lawrence's theory; but the Egyptian cook did, for my servant Said once observed: "When your Excellency has done other than Ussas in the house, Abd al-Wahhab prepares *ak barje*—without bothering himself."

He was not (any more than Kitchener) a misogynist, though he would have retained his composure if he had been suddenly informed that he would never see a woman again. He could be charming to people like my wife and sister, whom he considered to be "doing" something, but be regarded (and sometimes treated) with embarrassing honor those who "dressed, and knew people". When at a dinner-party a lady illustrated her anecdotes with the Christian names, nick-names and pen-names of famous (and always tilted) personages, Lawrence's dejection became so obvious that the lady,

from time to time, I can't get any replies out of T. E. He sent me some weeks ago eight chapters of his book in page proof and I returned them with corrections, but I have had no more. Two people, Sir Geoffrey Salmond and Mr. M. de Buron, who had been in his neighbourhood of late, reported well of T. E. to me. Alan Denny tells me T. E. is coming here one day in his second birthday—without notice and refusing to be put up—but days pass and no news of him so—up till?"

leaning incredulously forward, asked: "I fear my conversation does not interest Colonel Lawrence very much?" Lawrence bowed from the hips—and those were the only muscles that moved; "It does not interest me at all," he answered.

I was spending with him one morning in the Continental Hotel, Cairo, waiting for Rifa, when an elderly Englishwoman, quite incapable of understanding his talk, but anxious to be seen conversing with the Uncrowned King of Arabia, moved towards him. It was hot, and she was fanning herself with a newspaper as she introduced herself: "Just think, Colonel Lawrence, Ninety-two! Ninety-two." With a tortured smile he replied: "Many happy returns of the day."

In those days he spoke much of the press he would found in Epping Forest for the printing of the classics, where, he said: "I'll pull you the *Theocritus*¹ of your dreams. I'm longing to get back to my printing-press, but I have two Kings to make first." He made the Kings if not the press: Faisal in Iraq, Abdallah in Transjordan stand indeed as in part his creation. But with his (and my) old friend Hussein Ibn Ali of Mecca, his relations were fated to fall tragically from bad to worse. That monarch was also becoming less and less a practicable member of the Comity of Kings. Fully supported but wholly uncontrolled in his absolutism by the might of the British Empire, he dropped into the unfortunate habit of regarding the mere suggestion of anything he did not wish to do as an attack on his honour and his sovereign rights. An historian with the knowledge and the patience to go through the complete file of *al-Ghazīla*, for eight years the official organ of the Hashimite Government in Mecca, could present to the world a state of mind—and of affairs—closer to the Middle Ages than to the twentieth century.

¹To the best of my knowledge there exists no beautiful Greek text of *Theocritus*.

In Jeddah money for the building of a mosque was collected by the simple process of the Qarniyan sending for persons whom the King wished to subscribe, and presenting cash with a receipt prepared in Mecca for the amount to be cashed in. As late as 1921 hands were being chopped off for theft in Mecca, as prescribed by the original Shari Law. When the telegraph cable between Jeddah and Suakin broke, His Majesty hoped that the Sudan Government would withdraw their request for the customary cash deposit for its repair. Finding them obstinate, he ordered that no ship in Jeddah harbour should use her wireless under penalty of being cut off from all communication with the shore, making no exception for owners engaged on the most important business, or for time-signals. The Jeddah wireless station was kept on the watch all night in order to jam even the receipt of messages by ships, and by sending out meaningless (and sometimes obscene) signals interfered with the daily time-indication from Massawa and the correction of ships' chronometers up and down the Red Sea.

Such being the royal attitude abroad as well as at home, there was neither less for surprise than for sorrow that Lawrence's last negotiations with the man he had helped to raise so high should have been broken off in anger. Time after time the King would go back on agreements made after hours of discussion the day before. More than once he threatened to abdicate.¹ (Lawrence

¹ I wrote to my father during King Hussein's visit to Amman in 1924, some time before his final ren, when Sir Herbert Samuel was striving to procure an understanding between him and the Sultan: "We are just back from Amman, where we were caught in a thunderstorm, and had to remain an extra day and to return by special train through French Syria past Deir el-Bireh to Jaffa (near Tel Aviv) with eight cars on trucks, in the wonder of the crossings. King Hussein addressed me several times. We talked with him for long hours on bitter cold, and he kept turning to Clayton and me, and repeating that we were the authors of all his trouble and difficulty which caused, as you know, in a Crown for himself, a Crown for Faisal, and a coronet for Abdallah. He gave us a banquet with seventy different kinds of dishes, the



Author with Kano Maran at Segun
December 1966

"wished he would".) I myself incline to doubt whether King Hussein ever loved Lawrence. There were moments when he and his sons suspected him of working against them, and more than once let fall hints to confidants that he should not be allowed to mingle too much with the Arab tribesmen. Faisal spoke of him to me with a good-humoured tolerance which I should have resented more if I had ever imagined that kings could be king-makers.

Towards the end of my time in Jerusalem I received three successive inviting subscriptions ("by appointed persons") for the original limited edition of *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*. I dispatched my cheque at once, to receive it again in a month nearly torn into four fragments, accompanied by the sharpest words I had ever known from Lawrence, to the effect that "in the circumstances" my letter was an insult, and that he was "naturally" giving me a copy, "your last share of the swag". Later he professed a cynical indifference to his magnificent gift, and, when it became known as the Twenty Thousand Dollar Book, recommended me twice to sell quickly, while the going was good. When, with his (and some joint) help, it was burnt, he immediately collected and sent me a complete set of the original illustrations.

In the interval between Jerusalem and Cypress I wrote to learn his plans and to suggest a meeting. He replied:

33271 A.C. Shaw,
Hot. 103
R.A.F. Cadet College,
Cranwell, Linns.

J. vi 26.

Dear R. S.,

Yes. I'm too far from London and from affairs to see many people now-a-days. Yet I hear of you and them,

yes, watching up and down the tops of the tables of the Admire. Lib., not happening to care about any one of the severity, had to have a few sandwiches on our return to the house."

sometimes. If you want to see me you had better stay a week-end at Belton. We are about ten miles from it.

In August I'll be away somewhere (no notion where) Sept.-October in Cresswell, November on leave, December on a trooperhip for I'm on overseas draft, probably to India for a five-year spell. One of the attractions of the R.A.F. is that you see the world for nothing.

Tonight yes, rotten things. I haven't any. Lost them, like you.

The *Sargent* is reproduced and finished. The Kensington is still on the stones. The complexity and extravagance of my colour reproductions have put the Chiswick Press out of gear. They have been two years over them and are still hard at work. August, they hope to finish them. Till they do my book is held up. Yet it must come out, complete or incomplete, before I go abroad. So live in hope. Though what you will think of my personalise (yours and everybody's!) God only knows.

As ever,

T. E. L.

In the autumn he resumed:

2. ix. 26.

Dear Ronald,

I'll come over on Saturday the eleventh, to Belton, when? I can't yet tell you. Just carry on with what programme the overlord of Belton has, and I'll fit myself in. If Saturday is unfit for any reason (serve life is highly irregular) I'll come on Sunday, and will hang about till I see you. It might be tea-time on Saturday or late, after dinner, on Sunday: but God knows. Just carry on, and I'll turn up sooner or later. I have a motor-bike, and so am mobile.

Book? November probably. Your copy will probably be posted to Colonial Office, and sent on thence by bag to the Governor and C.-in-C. of Cyprus (His Excellency, hum ha). I was exceedingly glad when I saw that news. The *Sargent* is at Kensington's house (Merton House, Chiswick Mall), finished with. The Kensington has been the most difficult of all the prints,

and is not yet passed in proof. It keeps on failing to hit: looking butcherly-like, in raw-beef blocks of red. Very difficult. Kestngton struggles hard with the colour-printers; and I hope not vainly. All over by 15 September, for that is "binding" day, when sheets are to be issued.

More when we meet,

Yours,

T. E. S.

My uncle forgot to wear the bather, who therefore announced that "an alman" was at the door. Strapped under the seat of his motor-cycle was the bound manuscript of *Seven Pillars*, one or two passages in which he wanted me to check. When, after tea, we were pacing up and down, round and about the lawns and gardens, I asked him point blank why he was doing what he was doing—and not more. He answered that there was only one thing in the world worth being, and that was a creative artist. He had tried to be this, and had failed. He said: "I know I can write a good sentence, a good paragraph, even a good chapter, but I have proved I cannot write a good book." Not having yet seen *Seven Pillars* I could only quote the praise of Hogarth (which meant much to Lawrence) and agree that, compared with the glory of *Messiah* or *The Divine Comedy*, career was nothing. Still, admitting these to be unattainable, there were Prime Ministers, Archbishops, Admirals of the Fleet, Peer Bishops and philanthropic millionaires, some of whom sometimes rendered service surely preferable to this utter rascassation? He allowed the principle, but refused the application. Since he could not be what he would, he would be nothing: the minimum existence, work without thought; and when he left the Royal Air Force it would be an night-watchman in a City warehouse.¹

¹ The analysis is odd psychologically to represent a very rare manifestation of the *Oedipus Complex*.

For all his packishness, his love of disconcerting paradox, I believed then and am certain now that Lawrence regret what he said; though I thought there was also the element of dismay at the standard expected of him by the public; and I doubted how far even his nerves could ever be the same after his hideous man-handling in *Derna*.¹

I further believe that, though not given to self-depreciation, he did underrate the superlative excellence of *Snow Patrol*, and, as a most conscious² artist in words, asked to go farther still.

13. ix. 34.

Dear R. S.,

I have been away for a while, during which your P.C. sat on the edge of Southampton Water, peacefully, in blinding sunlight. If all of the years were like this, no man would need to go abroad.

Here are your E. articles,³ which I return because I know how rare fugitive writings become in time. Once I did three or four columns in the same paper, but I have never seen them since; they gave me the idea that newsprint is a bad medium for writing. The same stuff that would pass muster between covers looks bloodless between ruled lines on a huge page. Journalistic writing is all blood and bone, not for cheapsmen's sake, but because unnatural emphasis is called for. It's like architectural sculpture which has to be louder than indoor works of art.

So I'd say that those articles of yours read too "chisen"⁴ for press-work; but that in a book they would be charming. You write with an air . . . and this needs the confinement of walls or end papers or whatnot.

¹ *Snow Patrol*, they say. More than one member of his staff told me that, after *Derna*, they felt that something had happened to Lawrence which had changed him.

² Too conspicuous sometimes, as for instance in the effort to avoid ending *Snow Patrol* with the weak but natural phrase "how sorry I was".

³ "On Lord Kitchener from The Times.

so florid. But do aim florid? I think they intensely, suffuse, intoxicate. Anyhow they are one of the best modes of writing, and I hope you will try to write, not fugitive pieces, but something sustained or connected by the thread of your life.

I've often said to you that the best bit of your writing I ever read was your dictated account of the report of an agent's interview, pro-verb, with the Sharif of Mecca on his palace roof at night. If you could catch atmosphere and personality, bluntly, like that, it would be a very good book. Those K. articles might be blunted. You'll have to use the word "I" instead of the bland "Secretary". . . . Forget the despatch and the P.O., and try for the luciferous Pro-verb!

Yours,

T. E. S.

He loved discussing his own prose and, if convinced, was humble under criticism, whether of style or of fact. When I told him that he had been too generous to me in the beginning of his book but not quite just in the middle,* where, if I was "parading", it was in order to teach him a business at which he was new and I was old, he exclaimed that he would have altered the passage had he known in time.

My wife and I came upon him early in 1929 returning from India by the Rajputana, where he spent his time, first in his birth, translating Homer. He did not dream; when I thought that his *Odyssey* sacrificed overmuch to the desire of differing from predecessors: for instance in rendering *polykleos* (or—very fingered down—in various different ways). It is therefore an arresting rather than a satisfying version. Lawrence, though respectful almost to deference of expert living authority,

* Necessary because the articles were successive and therefore in the third person.

* *Sword-Fallow*, p. 34.

lacked the surrender of soul to submit himself lowly and reverently, even to the first poet. Of Matthew Arnold's three qualities for translating Homer—simplicity, speed and nobility, all dominating qualities of Lawrence's being—he failed somehow in preserving the third, substituting as often as not some defiance and most un-Homeric pockishness of his own, so that Dr. Johnson's criticism of Pope's *Iliad* would be no less applicable to Lawrence's *Revised Version*. The classical Arab could become in a trice a street Arab. Nevertheless, Lawrence's *Odyssey* possesses two outstanding merits. It represents Lawrence as well as Homer, and it has by hero-worship of the silicon thread of toob/bishness led to Homer thousandfold that could never have faced the original, or even the renderings of Pope, Chapman, or Butcher and Long; just as for countless Londoners the "approach" to the Portland Vase, visible but neglected for a century in the British Museum, was induced through its auctioning at Christie's in the presence of the Prince of Wales.

Lawrence sent me in Cyprus, inviting comment, the typescript of *The Mist*, a remarkable and sometimes brutal picture of his early days in the Air Force. The narration was no less fine than the description, but the contrast between the lives and the language of all ranks was startling indeed. It seemed that they could only find relief from the cloistered rigour of their existence by expressing their emotions with an almost epileptic obscenity.¹ I offered, by a necessary minimum of bluntness, over a total of some thirty pages, to enable the book to emerge from the steel safe in which I had to guard it when not in use, into general reading; but Lawrence said the language was the life, sooner than faintly which he would rather not publish at all. (Part

¹ Perhaps as the precept of Cato:—

"Non natus non dicit puer poētum,
Ipsam, vixitq[ue] illud nomen est."

having appeared during his lifetime in an English newspaper, under a misapprehension that he had approved thereof, a copyrighting publication of 10 copies prohibitively priced was arranged in America; none other to appear until his earliest authorized date of 1950.)

He hated public attention save when impersonal enough for him to appear not to notice it, but was not disappointed when, as nearly always, his impatience broke down. One day he offered to take my wife and me to the Imperial War Museum "to see the *Orient*". When we came to his portrait by James McBey, I asked him to stand in front so that we might for a minute see him against McBey's vision. In a flash the word went round the Staff that Lawrence was here, and for the rest of our visit we were accompanied by the rhythmic beat of a dozen martial drums. Lawrence was clearly not displeased, yet when, on our departure I remarked upon the number of our escort, "Really?" he said "I didn't notice any one." He was indeed a man of contradictions: shy and retiring, yet he positively enjoyed sitting for, and criticizing, his portrait. No one could have been more remote from the standard of the public school, and I can as easily picture him in a frock-coat or in bunting pink as in an old school tie. In action likewise he was an individual force of driving intelligence, but with nothing of the administrator; having about as much of the team spirit as Alexander the Great or Mr. Lloyd George.

In England we met (as might have been expected) more often unexpectedly than by appointment—in the street, on a bus, or at a railway station. Once, when I was choosing gramophone records, a hand from behind descended firmly upon my shoulder. I had only just arrived in England, and supposed for a moment that this must be an attempt on the part of an assistant at Brighter British Subserviency. It was Lawrence, replenishing the insatiable collection of records arranged

in volumes round a square of deep shelves in the upper room of his cottage. On another occasion he led me to his publishers where, walking round the room, he picked out half a dozen expensive books, and, as though he were the head of the firm, made me a present of them.¹ He was a loyal, unchanging and affectionate friend, and would charge down from London on the Iron Steed from which he met his death to visit me in a nursing home, or run up 200 miles from the West of England to say good-bye before I returned to Cyprus. After a convalescent voyage he wrote:

338171 A/c Shaw,
R.A.F. Cattewater,
Plymouth.

J. v. 29.

Dear R. S.,

Maurice Baring told me you were back. Did it do good? Are you fat, or fitter even?

I'm down here, too far off to reach London even for a week-end: but the place is good, and the company. So all's well with me.

Please give my regards to Lady Stern. I hope she is associated with your improvement.

M. B. has given me a huge *Gogolik*² five times as fat as yours, and stuffed full of glory. I did not know there were so many good poems, in it, and outside it. Half of it is strange to me.

Yours,
T. E. S.

Leaving Southampton for Canada in 1934 we were "greeted" by C.P.R. officials and by T. E. Shaw. Him I found, healthier in appearance than ever before, capless in brown overalls and blue jersey. He came

¹ They included that deservedly successful War book, *The Rover's Room* which the firm had only published at his strong recommendation.

² Maurice Baring made some twelve *Gogoliks*: small square volumes of blank pages on which were printed poems and extracts from poems and from other books and forming polyglot anthologies.

³ Canadian Diary.

aboard and talked awhile of his retirement past March to a small cottage on a maximum of £100 per annum. He would provide bread, honey, and cheese for visitors, but could not put them up otherwise than in a sleeping-bag (marked Tamm—his own Meum) on the floor. In order to help the photographers he took me in his Power-boat *Asher* (£180, 25 knots, unspeakable) and allowed me to zigzag it about for 15 minutes. A permanent friend I shall always rejoice to see, with generations of fishing for persons as well as for books." I never saw him again alive.

Nine-tenths of his letters to me have perished, and only a half-dozen, which never left England, remain. Even these few reveal his power and variety in that rarely mastered art. I had in a moment of weakness consented to ask him to write an introduction to a book on Bedouin Life by an artist whose exhibition I had opened. I knew the request was hopeless, and had only written *per aspera ad conscientiam* begging him at least to let me have an answer I could pass on. His reply, though admirable and nobly deserved, hardly fell within this category,

Bridlington.

25. II. 35.

No; I won't; Postscripts are septic things, and I hope never to do another. Bertram Thomas was like the impudent woman; but to strangers it is easy to say "No"; he must understand that he has no claim on me nor do I even know what he has written, or why, or who he is. No, most certainly No.

Yours,

T. E. S.

I leave here to-morrow a.m. . . . and the R.A.F. that same instant will be paid . . .¹

¹ From the Greek epithet of despair

στρεψία εργα

"To your work comes all the profit & misery."

"Born to I of Ypres,
Never having married, and I would that my father had not."
Markham, *Select Epigrams*, p. 172, 1911.

Bridlington

25.2.25

No, I won't; Friends are
safe things, and I hope never to do
another. But Mrs Thomas was like the
important woman; but to strangers it is
easy to say "No": he must understand
that he has no claim on me: or else I don't know
what he has written, or why, or whatever. No,
not certainly No.

Very
Yours

Tess

I have been thinking a lot... and the last
but one moment of life for you)

Lawrence hated Society, but loved company. He refused the post of Director of Archaeology in Cyprus because of what he chose to imagine the social obligations of an official there. Those who knew him could have predicted the comparative failure of his Fellowship of All Souls, where it is reasonably expected of members to mingle with their fellow students and indeed to roll the ghost of an Olympian (a Cambridge accomplish-*ment*)—at least to present to the Committee Room on occasion a polished speech of Horace. "Conversation", says Gibbon, of the most famous Arab, "enriches and refreshes the mind, but solitude is the school of genius."

Nevertheless, Lawrence liked sometimes to walk and talk with friends. The simplicity of his life was extreme. He smoked no tobacco, he drank no alcohol; but then, he used a drug. His drug was speed, and speed was the drug which cost him his life. He once raced along the open road against an aeroplane, and led it for nearly a quarter of an hour.

Consider the variety of elements in his composition. It has been given to few to achieve greatness and also to endear that greatness in splendid prose, to which other of those few has been added the fastidious artistry to plan every detail of the setting up, the Illustration, the pointing and the handing of the material presentation of his genius? On any tape he was one of those who let fall, whether in speech or writing, the creative and illuminating idea or phrase—unmistakably his, signed all over—which hold your memory and recharge your intellectual and spiritual batteries.

Lawrence suffered acutely from public exaggeration in all directions. Like Bassanio he had chosen the harder course—"Who chooseth me must give and hazard all he hath." And his reputation when alive, and even after, has been subjected by some to a steady dribble of depreciation. There was a lack of understanding from

mental as well as intellectual inferior, who had occupied higher offices than he but had perhaps distinguished themselves less therein. And it was from such that he knew the bitterness, the contemptuous bitterness of inevitable calamity. We are told that his military operations were on a small scale. So were those of Thermopylae and of Agincourt. We are told that anybody could have done what he did, with Allenby behind him, backed by the golden sovereigns of the British Treasury. But Peacocks of the stamp and stature of an Allenby do not accord themselves, nor the resources of the British Treasury to an "anybody". He was serially accused of a publicity engineered by intentional mystification, and indeed it must have irritated some other public servants to find a man without a handle before his name or letters after it, without a desk car and with an income of under a hundred a year, nevertheless purposed and chronicled by an eager biograft which seemed in compensation to black out their particular merits. I have even heard his strong columns of English belittled as having been built, as he said himself, upon the foundation of Dougherty; and true it is, that Dougherty was no less his literary ancestor, than Gibbon Macaulay's. Dantes gloated in "taking his fire style from his master"; Virgil, if Lawrence is his candle, from Dougherty's flame, was the candle very far his own? There are two classes of public servant. Of one it is said: "What is he doing now?" Of the other: "Who is Minister of this or Governor of that." The first category will interest and arrest and fascinate the world. Lawrence was one of those last. Mr. Winston Churchill is one of them, and so is Mr. Lloyd George. The second, a far more numerous category—will be identified as occupying most of the best places.

Lawrence was throughout the last months of his life oppressed by gloomy forebodings. In one of his later letters he speaks of "an utterly blank wall" after

leaving his beloved R.A.F.; one of his last to me ends with the three hopeless words of the man of Taras:

Ocean Hotel,
Reddington,
Yorks.
31. i. 35.

Dear R. S.,

Nos alio. Nythe will know me no more. I have only a month to do in the R.A.F. and will spend it up here, overseeing the rest of ten R.A.F. boats in a jolly garage. The name of the Hotel is real. So, I think, is the ocean, or is it the submarine that smells. It is empty, cold, and rather wet.

Also, I have nothing to say at the moment. After my discharge I have somehow to pick up a new life and occupy myself—but beforehand it looks and feels like an utterly blank wall. Old age coming, I suppose; at any rate I can admit to being quite a bit afraid for myself, which is a new feeling. Up till now I've never come to the end of anything.

Ah well. We shall see after the Kalends of March. Indeed, I venture to hope we shall see each other, but I don't know where I shall live, or what do, or how call myself.

Please regard me to Lady Storm; and please make yourself again into fighting trim; or perhaps you are, now. Good.

Yours,

T. E. S.

Here is the second half of what was probably his very last letter, written on Jubilee Day to Eric Kynngton:

You wonder what I am doing? Well, so do I, in truth. Days seem to dawn, suns to shine, evenings to



Fig. 204. Dorsal view of the scapula of *Stenocercus* (*Cercosaura*) *leucostictus*.

Follow, and then to sleep. What I have done, what I am doing, what I am going to do puzzle and bewilder me. Have you ever seen a leaf fallen from your tree in autumn and been really puzzled about it? That's the feeling. The cottage is all right for me . . . but how on earth I'll be able to put any one up baffles me. There cannot ever be a bed, a cooking vessel, or a drain in it— and I ask you . . . Are not such things essential to life . . . necessities? Peace to everybody.

Lawrence never carried a mere purse of hard cash, so that when at the end of his Air service he returned to the cottage at Clouds Hill, his welcome home was a row of strange faces blinking and dodging behind a battery of cameras. He fled the place awhile, then crept in, he hoped secretly, by night. They stoned his roof to make him appear. One forced his way in. Lawrence went for him, knocked him down and threw him out. His friend found him trembling—"so many years since I've struck a man". There is no close season for heroes.

Every day, for the last three weeks of his life, a bird would flutter to his window, tapping incessantly with its beak upon the pane. If he moved to another window, the bird followed and tapped again. The strange insistence was so visibly fraying his nerves that one morning, when he had gone out, his friend shot the bird.¹ In that same house, weeping his handle-bars for the last time, Lawrence was flung over than sixty feet head first on to the granite-hard terrace.

I stood beside him lying swathed in fleecy wool; stayed until the plain oak coffin was screwed down.

¹ Vergilius will be reminded of the Dove which Jupiter sent in the shape of a tiny bird to check himself against the pride of Turnus in his last fight with Aeneas (*Aeneid* xx, 561 . . .).

² Aulus an *optimus milites* collects figures, quite querulous in tone and continually deplores some serious want and disparity per *universitate*—here very to Indian Tibet so poor on tea.

There was nothing else in the mortuary chamber but a little altar behind his head with some limes of the valley and red roses. I had come prepared to be greatly shocked by what I saw, but his epiphysis had been at the back of his head, and beyond some scarring and discolouration over the left eye, his countenance was not marred. His nose was sharper and delicately curved, and his chin less square. Soon thus, his face was the face of Death with perhaps the more relentless mouth of Savagery; incredibly calm, with the faintest flicker of disdain. The rhythmic planes of his features gradually became the symbolised expression of all mankind, moulded by an inexorable destiny. Nothing of his hair, nor of his hands was showing; only a powerful coiled muscle, dark-tanned ivory alive against the dead-white chemical sterility of the wrappings. It was somehow unreal to be watching beside him in these circumstances, so strangely resembling the abe, the boughs and the aged of an Arab Chief, as he lay in his last instant room very grave and strong and noble. Selfish, to be alone with this splendour; I was sorry, too late, that neither

teraque reflectente sonas, cibosque emerget alia.
Ali resurser, novus ruita formidans corpora. . . ."

Who then the deadly child of night,
Shot from the sky with centaur flight,
Sca at the nimble and the keen
Decoaching, she descends,
She durst her huge proportion down
To bird of prey still,
Which perched on tombs or desert tress
Hoys leap and low through shrilling howl:
In such disgrace the steamer whirled
Round Tarsus' head and 'grent his shield
Unconscious flapped her wings:
Strange chilly clod his heart unstrong:
Upwards he leapt; his vulture leaps
To his pinched palate clings.

(Conington's translation.)

Tarsus was of the clan Latreus /

"... et latrare Latreus corpore Tarsi."

(See vi, 456.)

Augustus John nor Eric Kennington, though both within a few hundred yards, should have had the chance to preserve it for the world. As I looked I remembered that my first sight of death had been my beloved Arctic tutor at Cambridge, thirty-one years before, Hassan Tewfik ibn Abd al-Kahman Bey al-Adli—may God be well pleased with them both. Suddenly, in a flash, as by a bolt from the cloudless serene he had been snapt into eternity, and we may well believe that his adventurous spirit leapt gladly to the call, as the trumpets sounded for him on the other side. As we carried the coffin into and out of the little church the clicking Kodaks and the whining seeks extracted from the dead body their last "personal" publicity.¹

Some knew one side of Lawrence, some another. I wondered then if any knew him at all, or could imagine what had been his purpose, what the flavours of his being. Could he have grown old? Had he ever been young? Some think he intended to resume action for his country. Others that he would have created at least one more great work, for like Plato he felt deeply that what gives life its value is the sight, however revealed, of Eternal Beauty. In this he is with the great Romantics—Sir Philip Sidney; with the great Victorians—Charles Goderer—whose whole lives, free from fear and gain (those old perverters of mankind) are a protest against the guaranteed, the pensioned, the standardised and the safety-first attitude. Like them Lawrence, even without his work, without his book, was and remains a standard and a touchstone of reality in life.

¹ Immediately after his death a personal cult was started, mainly by owners of the privately printed *Green Falcon* and other memoranda by Lawrence, of whom at the desecration whereby that masterpiece was made available for the outside world, turning back to me the portraits of the Wagnerian heroes, when open beside the Bayreuth pilgrim were at last privileged to enjoy Pausig.

That vast caravan of human nature, the Great Four Years' War, may have thrown up more important world-figures; none more gallantly yet practically romantic than the shy, slight, unaccountable emanation of genius who will live in universal as well as in English history as Lawrence of Arabia.

I

I must warn those not interested in this question to beware. Though the territory involved is at present negligible, though the inhabitants have produced nothing that has mattered to humanity, nevertheless, the problem of reconciling their rights and grievances with the promises made to end the aspirations cherished by an Israel that has meant and still means so much to the world, is apt to become an obsession, rarely accompanied by temperance, soberness or justice. So I summon up my heart to write dispassionately of Zionism under the three Military and the first two Civil Administrations, adding perhaps later comment; well aware that I may be risking thereby the tolerance of my Jewish, the confidence of my Arab, the respect of my Christian friends.

Zionism is viewed from four different aspects. By enthusiastic supporters, minimising difficulties and impatient of delay: these comprise I suppose a fair proportion of universal Jewry and many Gentiles outside Palestine. By declared adversaries, including all Palestinians who are not Jews, Roman Catholics (uninterested in the Old Testament) all over the world, and British sympathisers with Moslem or Arab views not concerned with formalisation or maintenance of world policy. By persons unconcerned, or suspending or unable to form a judgment (I suppose about one thousand millions). By the official on the spot, loyal to the Mandate his country has accepted, yet wishing to justify his office to his conscience, and by persons connected with the British Government and Legislature, the League of Nations and

the Press. I respectfully address myself to all four categories.

What does the average English boy know of Jews? As Jews, nothing. At my first school, between the age of seven and ten, I had met a Ludenberg, and a charmingly unassisted Rothschild who seemed to know everything, in the sense that you could tell him nothing new, and who impressed me (as have other Jews later in life) with a sense of unattainable mental correctness. He did not come to school on Saturday (which I enjoyed), and was not allowed to be flogged (which I resented). At Charterhouse were two pleasant brothers Oppé (very much cleverer than myself), who appeared in chapel at half-past seven every morning with the rest of us. At Cambridge Ralph Straus was one of my best friends but I do not think it ever occurred to either of us, that he was a Jew. There must have been other Jews in these institutions, but neither I nor my companions knew them as Jews. I never heard my father mention Jews save in connection with the Old Testament, outside of which apart from an occasional Rabbi he had hardly met one. My mother used to recall with relish how she had let our house at Westgate-on-Sea to a well-known Jewish family; excellent tenants, but so orthodox that they had taken down and inadvertently left in the cellar all our "sacred" pictures—including a reproduction of Van Dyck's Infant Son of Charles the First. In Egypt I soon met and still enjoy the friendship of the leading Jews, a powerful colony of Sephardim originally from Italy, Damascus and Salonika. I was invited to the weddings and other festivals of the Seneh, Roko, Cottai, Mossack, Moussa and Hacari; their Rabbi occasionally consulted me as Oriental Secretary—so much so that my appointment to Jerusalem was, according to Rabbi della Pergola, fixed in the Synagogue of Alexandria. Like their predecessor Joseph and like Sir Solomon de Medina, knighted by

King William III at Hampton Court in 1706, they were loyal to the country of their adoption, and as bankers and Government officials enjoyed and deserved good reputations. As with all Jews, there was usually a chain of some sort or other in the internal organization of their Kehilla—Jewish Community—of which you could bear widely differing witness in the bazaars and in the aristocratic Kur al-Dukara. Their leaders were concurred with advantage, alike by Khedivial Princes and by British Representatives.

This then, apart from the Old Testament (Psalms almost by heart) and Renan's *Histoire du Peuple d'Israël*,¹ was the sum of my knowledge of Jewry until the year 1917, a limitation which Providence was pleased to mitigate for me in middle life. My wife had never met a Jew until she reached Jerusalem after our marriage in 1923. I had much and still have much to learn. Nevertheless, having loved Arabs throughout my career—with the Egyptians, who speak it best, and the Palestinians, whose cradle of identity it is; having played a small part in the Arab National Movement, having studied and admired Jewry, having received much gladness from many Jews (and been pogromed in their Press as have few other Goys² or with less cause); above all, having been for the first nine years of the British Administration Governor of Jerusalem, striving according to my lights for the good of all creeds, I should feel it cowardly to omit my experiences of the early and the later working of Zionism. Being neither Jew (Sephard or Sefardi) nor Arab, but English, I am not wholly for either, but for both. Two hours of Arab grievances drive me into the Synagogue, while after an

¹I read him again in Jerusalem: "a little out of date, but very stimulating; not very popular with the Jews, who dislike (for instance) Abraham being described (rightly) as a worshipper of Moloch. Renan himself venerates the Patriarchs and the Prophets, but appears to dislike all between them".

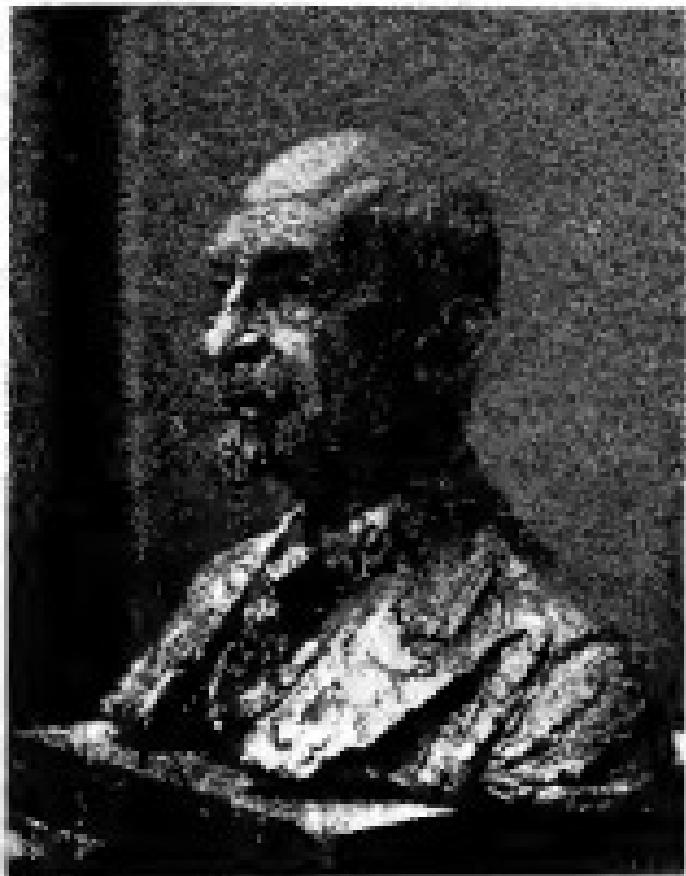
²Gentile or non-Jew.

intensive course of Zionist propaganda. I am prepared to embrace Islam.

Europe had learned before, during and particularly after the War, the full significance of Irredentism (inverted but unfortunately not copyrighted by Italy); practical Zionism, or Irredentism to the nth, was new to most and used alone. I happened to have learned something of it from the chance of my few weeks in the War Cabinet Secretariat; but with 95 per cent of my friends in Egypt and Palestine (as in England) the Balfour Declaration, though announcing the only Victory gained by a single people on the World Front, passed without notice; whilst the few who marked it imagined that the extent and method of its application would be laid down when the ultimate fate of Palestine (assuming the conquest of its northern half and final Allied victory) had been decided. Those who had heard of the Sykes-Picot negotiations in 1916 cherished vague hopes of Great Britain being awarded Halfs as a British Possession. Mandates were unknown, though President Wilson's Fourteen Points seemed to indicate that Palestinians (then generally considered as Southern Syrians) would be allowed some voice in their political destiny. By the early spring of 1918 O.E.T.A.¹ was already beset with, and its seniors working overtime upon, new and strange problems.

When therefore early in March Brigadier General Clayton showed me the telegram informing us of the impending arrival of a Zionist Commission, composed of eminent Jews, to act as liaison between the Jews and the Military Administration, and to "control" the Jewish population, we could hardly believe our eyes, and even wondered whether it might not be possible for the mission to be postponed until the status of the Administration should be more clearly defined. How-

¹ Occupied Enemy Territory Administration (South); known and pronounced in three syllables as O.E.T.A.—O-EETA.



DR. CHANN HYNDMAN
Photo by David Edwards

and, orders were orders; and Q.E.T.A. prepared to receive the visitors. Considerable enquiries revealed Arab incredulity of any practical threat. Zionism had frequently been discussed in Syria. Long before the War it had been violently repudiated by the Arab journal *al-Carmel* as well as officially rejected by the Sultan Abd al-Hamid in defiance to strong Moslem feeling;² to which it was presumed that a Christian Conqueror who was also the greatest Moslem Power would prove equally sensitive. The religious Jews of Jerusalem and Bethlehem and the Sephardim were strongly opposed to political Zionism, holding that God would bring Israel back to Zion in His own good time, and that it was impious to anticipate His decree.

The Zionist Commission travelled by train from Egypt, and after some delays whereby they were marooned awhile on the platform of Lydda Station, arrived by car in Jerusalem. I received in the Governorate Major Ormsby-Gore,³ and Major James de Rothschild, Political Officers, Lieut. Edwin Samuel, attached, Mr. Israel Staff, Mr. Louis Simon, Dr. Eder, Mr. Joseph Cowes and Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization. Monsieur Sylvain Levy, an anti-Zionist, was attached to the Commission as representative of the French Government. The party being under the official seal of the British Government, I assembled in my office the Mayor of Jerusalem and the Heads of Communion in order that they and the visitors should meet, for the first time anyhow, in proceedings at once official and friendly. The Jerusalem faces were sobering. I find among my letters home

² In 1911 Mme. Nissig, Poussin and Kappensitch had been discouraged by the British Agency in Cairo from buying land between Jaffa and Arish. The inflated population of Jews was noticed unfavourably in the Egyptian Press.

³ Afterwards Secretary of State of the Colonies. Succeeded his father as Lord Heddle.

⁴ Russian spelling: pronounced in English Abyssin.

ЗИФРЫМ АДАР ГАЛЕРИИ

1

the plan of the dinner party with which I followed up the first morning, consulted for my mother's information.

Mr. John Edward Miller of Lakewood	Mr. John Edward Miller, of Waukesha, Milwaukee, and Kenosha.	Mr. John Edward Miller, of Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Waukesha.	The Mayor of Kenosha?	Dr. G. C. Johnson Milwaukee, Kenosha, and Waukesha.	And Dr. John Dodge, of Milwaukee, Kenosha, and Waukesha.
Major Orville Cross, Mr. D. B. Smith, John M. Miller, and James C. Morrison	Major F. J. de Rossetti, of Milwaukee	Mr. John Edward Miller, Milwaukee, Kenosha, and Waukesha.	Military Commissioner	Lt. Col. Fred W. Frazee Dr. William L. Lovell, of Milwaukee	Lt. Col. Fred W. Frazee Dr. William L. Lovell, of Milwaukee

After proposing "The King" I explained that I had seized the occasion of so many representatives of communities being gathered in Jerusalem to clear away certain misunderstandings aroused by the visit of the Zionist Commission. Dr. Weizmann then pronounced an eloquent exposition of the Zionist creed: Jews had never renounced their right to Palestine; they were brother Semites, not so much "coming" as "returning" to the country; there was room for both to work side by side; let his hearers beware of treacherous insinuations that Zionists were seeking political power—rather let both progress together until they were ready for a joint autonomy. Zionists were following with the deepest sympathy the struggles of Arabs and Armenians for their freedom which all three could mutually assist each other to regain. He concluded: "The hand of God now lies heavy upon the peoples of Europe: let us unite in prayer that it may lighten." To my Arabic rendering of this speech the Mufti replied civilly:

1. What withdraw from the Constitution, and Organization during the Peacetime Conference.

¹ Knesset Member, who died 1922, and is not to be confused with his successor, Hayim Aron Efros, the present Ashkenazi of Jerusalem.

thanking Dr. Weizmann for allaying apprehensions which, but for his exposition, might have been aroused. He prayed for unity of aim, which alone could bring prosperity to Palestine, and he quoted, generalizing, a *Midrash*, a tradition of the Prophet, "Our rights are your rights and your duties our duties".

It had been from a sense of providence, of inopportunitv, that Clayton and I had regretted the immediate arrival of the Zionist Commission; certainly not from anti-Zionism, still less from anti-Semitism. We believed (and I still believe) that there was in the world no aspiration more nobly idealistic than the return of the Jews to the Land immortalized by the spirit of Israel. Which nation had not wrought them infinite harm? Which had not profited by their genius? Which of all was more steeped in the Book of Books or had pondered more deeply upon the prophecies thereof than England? The Return stood indeed for something more than a tradition, an ideal or a hope. It was The Hope—*Miqveh Yisrael*, the Gathering of Israel, which had never deserted the Jews in their darkest hour—when indeed the Shekhinah had shone all the brighter.

"a jewel hung in ghastly night".

In the triumph of the Peace the wrongs of all the world would be righted; why not also the ancient of wrongs?

Zionism was created by the Diaspora; throughout the ages it has slept but never died. A remnant shall return¹, shall return with joy; "next year in Jerusalem". In Russia, where Jewish suffering if not bitterest certainly lasted longest, there appeared in the last century the *Ahavat Tsiyon*,² the Lovers of Zion, burning with the

¹ Some, however, hold that all such prophecies were fulfilled when the Jews returned to Jerusalem from Babylon.

² The conventional spelling "Chovev Zion" gives a false impression to the English reader.

love of Zion, *Bibliotheque Tyskis*—to behold her face before they died. Diodoros, the first imperialist, waging an Empire, creating an Empress, still yearned in his heart and cried in his lyric romance for Zion.¹ Before the end of the century there arose a giant in Israel, splendid to look upon as the bearded and winged deliver of Antiochia. The wisdom of Dreyfus convinced Theodor Herzl that there was no refuge for the soul of Jewry, either from martyrdom or assimilation into nothing, save an individual land, state, and name: *die jüdische Auseinandersetzung der Juden*. What other land could there be than *Eretz Yisrael*, the Land of Israel? The spirit of world Jewry was moved by the grand conception, as the spirit of modern Greece used to be moved by the Mytilene. "Like—the Great Idea—of Constantinople, only more profoundly and far more justifiably; for the supreme intellects of Athens had lived and died five hundred years before the Roman built Constantinople, whereas the creative spirit of Judaism was of The Land, and ceased to create when The Land was taken from them. Therefore this Austrian Jew, Theodor Herzl, was able to stand before the Sultan of Turkey, empowered to buy back from him Palestine for the Jews. But that tremendous boon which the Sultan might have granted, the Caliph, fearing the anger of his Moslem Empire, refused; and once more hope seemed to die. There were already projects for colonization in South America when Joseph Chamberlain, the greatest Secretary of State of the greatest Colonial Empire, had the vision to offer Zion in exile a healthy, fertile and beautiful territory in East Africa. For many, including Herzl himself, the quest seemed to be ended; and the offer would have been accepted but for a small group headed by one

¹ In *Theatre* (1887) a Jewess says: "The English will take this city; they will keep it." It is not unreasonable to assume that in securing Cyprus for Great Britain he felt that, sooner or later, the play would bring Palestine and Syria within the orbit of British Control.

strong Russes with the face and the determination of Lenin himself, and with Zionism courting in his blood.¹ I remember Chaim Weizmann asking me at *ca* a parable whether a band of Englishmen, banished for many years all over the world, would accept as a substitute for home penitentiary to "return" to Britain as felt he and his for the prospect of Zion in Uganda. Uganda was rejected, and Weizmann became a Lecturer in Chemistry at the University of Manchester, then in the constituency of Arthur James Balfour. The statesman whose heart was in science would take refuge from party roiling with a scientist whose soul was in politics; and the first seeds of sympathy were sown. With the War came a demand for high explosives only less imperative than that for human iron, and Accion, an essential ingredient of Trinitrotoluol—T.N.T.—was found to be unprocurable outside Germany. Its absence appalled the British Admiralty, but not the brain of the Jewish chemist. At his word the school-children of the United Kingdom were seen picking up horse-chestnuts by millions, and the Accion famine ceased. Weizmann subsequently registered but did not press his claim for the invention, which was, on the skillful pleading of Sir Arthur Colfax, honoured, though none too generously, by the British Government.

But Accion had registered another claim far more precious to the inventor; and the name and proposals of Weizmann and his colleagues, strongly supported by Arthur Balfour, Herbert Samuel and Mark Sykes, penetrated to the Supreme Council of the Nation and of the Allies.² On 2 November 1917, one week before

¹ "Weigmann satisfactorily accepted the Uganda scheme and submitted it for ratification by Congress in 1901. . . . The Seventh Congress 1904 . . . decided not to embark upon the Uganda adventure. . . . Herod died of a broken heart in 1904." Lord Minto, *The Righteous*, 1924.

² I am speaking figuratively, and agree that "Mr. Lloyd George is not quite accurate in describing British policy in Palestine as a kind of *quid pro quo* for the patriotic action of the Zionists."

the expected fall of Jerusalem, despite two formidable oppositions—British Jewry, preferring to remain “handed over cast: Englishmen of ‘non-conforming’ persuasion”, and the India Office ultra-conservative under a Jewish Secretary of State⁴—there was launched upon the world the momentous and fateful Balfour Declaration. By this instrument Lord Rothschild, bearer of the most famous name in world Jewry, was informed that “His Majesty’s Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish people and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of that object, it being understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by the Jews in other countries”. More promulgation by the British Cabinet of such a pronouncement would have been useless without the support of the principal Allies. Dr. Weizmann was fortunate indeed in his colleague Dr. Nahum Sokolow,⁵ who obtained the adoption of the Declaration both from the French and Italian Governments, as well as from the Vatican, in letters addressed by those Governments to him personally; thus insuring its acceptance by the Peace Conference at Versailles. And it was Sokolow who as Head of the Zionist Delegation pressed for the British Mandate for Palestine.

The Declaration enjoyed an excellent Press, together with general and generous support from thousands of Anglican priests, Protestant ministers, and other religiously-minded persons throughout the Western Hemisphere; only the Central Powers bewailing their

losses. The Balfour Declaration was not part of a bargain, nor a reward for services rendered.” *Electric Dispatch*, Arthur James Balfour, p. 226.

⁴ Edwin Montagu.

⁵ See *Deutschland*, p. 455.

was delay in promulgating a similar document and the Church of Rome indicating early though not immediate reserve. In the numerous British constituencies enjoying a Jewish vote the Declaration was a valuable platform asset, and there was good reciprocal pathos in the almost apocalyptic enthusiasm telegraphed by politicians of standing to the Zionist Organization.

Behind the adoption of so novel a thesis by the most level-headed Cabinet in the world on the recommendation of a Russian Jew, there were alleged to lurk other considerations than mere eagerness for the fulfilment of Old Testament prophecy. British approval of the Hope of Israel would, it was stated, serve triply our interest as well as our honour by ensuring the success of the Allied Loan in America, hitherto boycotted by anti-Russian Jewish Finance; by inspiring to the Russian Revolution, of which the brains were assumed to be Jewish, a pro-British bias; and by tapping the loyalty of the Jews fighting in scores of thousands on and behind the front of Germany. We may record with relief that even if these material inducements had influenced the decision, the Balfour Declaration was on results utterly clear from such profit.¹ The American Loan went much as had been anyhow expected; no sympathies for Britain accrued from the Soviets (which shortly denounced Zionism as a capitalist contrivance); and the loyalty of German Jewry remained unshaken—with the subsequent reward that the world is now convulsing.

In spite then of non-Zionist and anti-Zionist Jews, world Jewry was at last within sight of home. No

¹ "As late as January 1918, our Ambassador in Washington reported, on the authority of Mr. Justice Brandeis himself, that the Zionists 'were violently opposed by the great capitalists, and by the Socialists, for different reasons'. This in itself gives some basis for the idea, once very popular, that the Balfour Declaration was in part a bargain with American financiers." Sholem Asch, *After Balfour*, p. 224.

more would an infinitesimal minority out of all her sixteen millions creep to Jerusalem for the privilege of being allowed to die in suffering as in a foreign country. No longer would the Jews remain a people without a land, in exile everywhere. Councils of the Spirit, bearing witness among aliens to the invisible glories of a vanished kingdom.¹ Civilization had at last acknowledged the great wrong, had proclaimed the word of salvation. It was for the Jews to approve themselves by action worthy of that confidence; to exercise practically and rationally their historic "right". The soil tilled by their fathers had lain for long ages neglected; now, with the modern processes available to Jewish brains, Jewish capital and Jewish enterprise, the wilderness would rejoice and blossom like the rose. Even though the land could not yet absorb sixteen millions, nor even eight, enough could return, if not to form The Jewish State (which a few visionaries publicly demanded), at least to prove that the enterprise was one that blessed him that gave as well as him that took; by forming for England "a little loyal Jewish Ulster" in a sea of potentially hostile Arthurs.

The main spring of the Zionist ideal being the establishment of a Hebrew nation, speaking Hebrew, upon the soil of the ancient Hebrews, an urgent though ungrubbed item in the duties of the Committee was to produce certain *falsi* antisemitic creating an atmosphere favourable to the project (and stimulating to financial supporters) before the assembly of the Peace Conference. Early in 1918 the twelve foundation stones—to every tribe a stone—of the Hebrew University were formally

¹ Spiritual Zionism or intellectual Zionism had bequeathed no more bitter enmity than the practical Zionism. "Jugur, Jugur—Traitor", exclaimed a Rabbi, when I mentioned to him (on a General topic) the name of the famous Hebrew writer Achad Ha'am, "Talyav ruach—spiritless Zionist!"

told in the presence of a distinguished gathering which included the Commander-in-Chief. The intrepid Commissioners soon advanced (to our admiring sympathy) upon the organization of the Jewish Community, not without a measure of success. The exclusive use of the Hebrew language was imposed upon Jews with a severity sometimes irritating to others, sometimes indeed comic, but in my opinion entirely justified in theory and by results. It was perhaps vexing for a tax or rate collector who had heard a Jewish householder conversing with a Moslem friend in good Arabic to be informed that the speaker knew Hebrew only, and could not understand (or accept) a receipt printed and verbally explained in Arabic. But in this and many other matters Zionism was only applying the Turkish proverb *Ağlayanın okulu'na ve rüyacılık ("To the not-crying child they give no milk")* and thereby accelerating the tentative processes of the Military Administration. Again, a fervent Zionist from Central Europe or America might be daunted if his platform "message" in Yiddish was greeted and drowned by howls of "*Dibb' Ivrit!*"—*"Speak Hebrew!"* I myself was puzzled when, inspecting a Zionist Dental Clinic, I asked a man, whose face I thought I knew, what was wrong with him. To my surprise he signified in Hebrew that he could not understand me. The secretary of the Clinic was called from the room, when the patient added in a hurried undertone: "I've a terrible toothache, but if I say so in anything but Hebrew I shan't be treated for it." The anomaly was heightened by the absolute refusal of the orthodox Rabbis to converse in anything but Yiddish, reserving the holy language for sacred purposes. Many Gentile residents and most visitors deplored this drastic revival of Hebrew, asking: "How far will Hebrew take a Jew? Not even as far as Beirut"; and only tolerating it on the explanation that it must entail a rapid diminution of the German language. Hebrew and

language? But what other language could a Jewish national revival in Palestine have adopted?

Dr. Weissmann further attempted an enterprise whose success would have been so dramatic as to exalt the horn of Zionism with joy and honour throughout the world. The Walking Wall of Jerusalem is geographically the Western Wall—*Ha-Kotel ha-Me'elan*—of the *Haram al-Sharif*—The Noble Sanctuary. Structurally and archaeologically the Wall is the Western Wall of the Temple Area, founded on nine courses of massive unhewn blocks laid by Herod, some perhaps even by Zorobabel and Solomon; and four higher courses of Roman or Byzantine masonry completed by eleven of Saracenio, of Turkish, even of sixteenth-century construction. Legally and juridically it is a portion of the surface of the *Haram* and, as such, the absolute property of the Moslem Community. Historically, the most famous wall in the world; spiritually, the heart of Israel. The Wall is succeeded to the west by a strip of pavement some six yards deep which, together with some grey stone hovels and paths on a space a little deeper than a square described on the length of the Wall, constitute the Jerusalem section of the *Abi Midian Waqf*, a pious bequest dating from the reign of Nur al-Din, sultan of Saladin, in favour originally of Moroccan pilgrims now become residents.¹ The Walking Wall is the one sacred place left to the Jews from their former glory, and the custom of praying there extends at least back to the Middle Ages. It is to this ancient wall that the hearts of Orthodox and indeed of universal Jewry

¹ The battle between German and Hebrew in Palestine was fought out before the War and lost by the *Nationaler und Diogenes-Ausschuss*, a German Jewish society for the assistance of Jews in the East, which advocated the use of German in the Schools.

² The documents proving undoubted ownership are preserved by the *Rashid al-Maqasid*—Guardian of the Relics, the *Motek-* *wall* or *Guardian of the Waqf* and of the “Tomb of Abi Midian” held by, and are registered in the books of the Islamic Court in Jerusalem.

ties from all over the world, especially upon the eve of Sabbath, during Passover, the Jewish New Year, the Day of Atonement, and the 9th of the month of Ab, the traditional date of the destruction of the first and third Temples. Such is the strength and consistency of the tradition that the Jews may be said to have established an absolute and acknowledged right of free access to the Wall for the purposes of devotion at any hour of the day or night throughout the year, for, though it is sometimes asserted by Moslems that they could legally erect a wall debarring public approach, no Mandatory Government could countenance so flagrant an infringement of the Status quo. On the other hand, the Jewish right is no more than a right of way and of station, and involves no title, expressed or implied, of ownership, either of the surface of the Wall or of the pavement in front of it. Dr. Weizmann proposed that he should acquire this precious space for Jewish worship; not indeed by purchase (as Waqf property may not be sold), but by the lawful and frequent practice of exchange against some other Waqf. He offered to expend £75,000, which sum was to include the rehousing of the occupants, and he was prepared if necessary to raise his offer much higher. I was instructed to examine and report upon this proposal. I attached, and still attach, no more sanctity to the Abu Midian than to any other Waqf; I was prepared rigorously to control any future building there: it seemed improbable that the Jews would desire to cheapen or to desecrate the surface of their holiest place, and the balance of the money could be devoted to the cause of Moslem Education. I therefore supported the project before Clayton and General Murray,¹ both of whom approved it. Haddid Bey² was of opinion that the chances of acceptance were

¹ Who succeeded Clayton as Chief Administrator of G.E.T.A. (S.). See Chronique, p. 371.

² Clayton's colleague, Syrian Chief of Police and adviser on Arab affairs. See Chronique.

anyhow small, and would be infinitesimal if the offer came direct from the Zionists; I therefore consented to open the negotiations myself. I subsequently received a petition of protest from a representative body of leading Arabs, and, towards the end of September, found the general delicacy of the situation so greatly increased by parallel and unauthorized negotiations, which had been simultaneously opened by the Jews without my knowledge (or that of Dr. Weizmann), that on the urgent advice of Haddad I was compelled to recommend that the project should be abandoned. There can be no doubt that he was right. Even if the Mufti had been willing himself, he would have had to reckon with the quivering sensitiveness of his own people (quite apart from their growing fear of Zionism) over the slightest rumour of interference even with the ground adjoining the outside of the walls of the Hiram al-Sharif.¹ The acceptance of the proposals, had it been practicable, would have obviated years of wretched hankerbells including the bafveling of the Wall and government and the unmanly baying of the Mufti's tragicomic Arab band during Jewish prayer and culminating in the horrible outrages of 1929.

If after waiting for nearly two thousand years an impetuous people are suddenly informed that they may return home, they will arrive pardoxally keyed-up to expectation of high immediacies; and it was from the Zionist point of view one of the ironies of the situation that something seemed to prevent the Government from granting them, not only the barren approaches to the Wailing Wall, but apparently anything else picturesque enough to arouse the enthusiasm of universal Jewry. Dr. Weizmann offered to procure several hundred mechanical ploughs, and so by the autumn of 1918

¹The Pasha excavations of 1910-11 (while the Army is very different material) had provoked an explosion of indignation all over Turkey.

to provide wheat and barley for the needs of the British Army; the offer was refused. One of the first outward and visible signs of nationhood is a national flag. Thousands of light blue and white flags and banners mounting the shield of Solomon had been prepared joyfully to float over houses or wave in triumphal processions; almost immediately they provoked such a commotion that their use had to be virtually prohibited. The Zionist National Anthem *Ha-Tikvah* when played before a mixed audience produced awkwardness sometimes resulting in untoward incidents.¹ Everywhere was a sense of frustration, hope deferred, promise cheated of performance.

If the disenchantment had been merely negative, "still we have borne it with a patient shrug". But that within the first decade of their charter Jewish blood should four times have stained their soil and that none of the rulers—to few, it seemed, of the murderers—should be held to account, added fierce anger to the bitterness of death. If their lawful defenders could not or would not defend them from treacherous assault, who could blame them for the secret collecting of arms to defend themselves?

The great adversaries of Zionism soon drew upon itself, not necessarily from those most concerned, a withering fire of cheap and ill-informed criticism. At a time when Jews all over the world were pouring their money into Palestine, without hope of material return or even of beholding the country, miscreants knew that "there must be money in it somewhere, or the Jews would not be going there". The Army riddle—"What is a Zionist?"—*"A Zionist is a Jew who is prepared to pay another Jew to go and live in Palestine"*—was based on the assumption that the movement was financed by millionaires, whereas it was, in truth, mainly dependent upon the yearly alms of the unnoted poor. Who again had ever heard of these sedentary stockbroking

¹ See *Ghastlyites*.

Jews really consenting to the dull physical toll of labouring on the land?—as if a race debared for two thousand years from holding one acre could be expected without opportunity to give proof of deep love of the soil; as if the thousand deaths by malaria of the peasants in marshes and dunes had no significance, any more than the young European graduates ploughing the plain of Sharon or breaking stones on the parched high-roads of Galilee.¹ Who that descended with Sir Herbert Samuel for the first Harvest of the New Vintage in Rishon-le-Tziv—First into Zion—and saw the proud skill of the harvester and the tears of holy joy in the eyes of the older men when the British High Commissioners read the portion of the Law in Hebrew, could dare to doubt their physical energy or their worship of their land? It was not from lack of bodily prowess but from excess of individual skill that the Maccabean Football teams were defeated, though narrowly, by British Regiments; whilst in the Police Boxing Championships the Jewish Constables inflicted upon their Arab comrades a punishment bravely endured but so severe as to be almost more painful for the spectators. Recruiting for the Jewish Regiments, though good in the Palestine Colonies, had indeed elicited a poor response in the East End of London; but once in the

¹ "We are too liable to think of the Jews in those times just like the Jews of mediæval and pre-emptive times—people addicted, peculiarly to, luxury and ease, with little appetite, or rather opportunity, for agriculture and war. It was at Christian Europe, after so many wars had been lost to them, that the Jews took up themselves on a large scale to the handling of money, and developed those exceptional capacities which would people suppose to inheres in the Jewish nature as such. In the ancient world the Jews had no special reputation as financiers or usurers. Josephus, at the end of the first century A.D., was able to write—in his speaking of the Jews of Palestine—"We are not a mercantile people; we live in a country without a seashore and have no inclination to trade." If you put together all the things said against the Jews in the remains of Greek and Latin anti-Semitic literature, you never find that they are attacked as usurers." *The Legacy of Israel*, p. 25. (Oxford University Press, 1927.)

out end of the Mediterranean the 36th, 39th, 40th and 42nd Battalions, Royal Fusiliers—Jordan Highlanders as they were inevitably called—speedily disposed by their fighting qualities the facetiously applied motto of "No advance except on security". A British General commanding one of the detachments which took Jerusalem told me at the time that the most reckless bravery he had ever seen was shown by a young Jewish lance-corporal of a London Regiment who, leaping over a ridge into sudden sight of Jerusalem, seemed to be unspurred and transformed, rushed alone against a Turkish machine gun, killed the entire crew, and captured the gun. Equally unfair, indeed wilfully blind, is the tendency even now of those who concentrate upon Arab grievances or the mistakes of individual Zionists, and ignore the magnificent dedication of heart and brain, of strength and vicinie, of time and treasure lavished by World Zionism upon the Land of their soul's desire.

Is this, finally, a time for the Mandatory of the Nations to show himself laggard or ungenerous in offering not mere sympathy but their destined and appointed refuge to the helpless victims of that pogrom of Central Europe which is compelling the honor and migration of the civilized world?

THE JEWISH QUESTION IN THE MANDATE
FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE JEWISH NATION

For the contrary opinion about Jews and land-titles:

"It is true that Jewish migrations in former times have often been prompted by persecutions, but the question remains whether the original migration brought about by geographical reasons has not been just as determining a factor as the political religious factor in shaping the Jew's wandering life. We note large Jewish migrations in the middle of the nineteenth century (the Jewish migration towards eastern Europe), and in the nineteenth century the Jewish migration to America.

"The spiritual leaders of the Jews have also to do with the fact that the Jewish race has not been able to attach itself to the soil, but not been able to build states of its own. Does it not say in Leviticus: "And the land shall not be sold in perpetuity; for the land is mine; for ye are strangers and sojourners with me." Edgar Hinsdale, Ph.D., *The Wandering Spies*, p. 281. (Macmillan and Co., 1917.)

II

But when the chosen People grew more strong,
 The rightful came at length because the wrong,
 And every loss the man of Jesus bore,
 They still were thought God's enemies the most.
 Thus, worn and weaker'd, well or ill content,
 Submit they now to David's Government.

JOHN DRYDEN, *Abbas and Achitophel*

The thesis of Zionism had been in part upheld by the general ignorance of the nature and conditions of Palestine; which was vaguely imagined as consisting of hills far away but green until the destruction of the Temple by Titus A.D. 70, after which they reverted to Desert, still potentially fertile, though practically uninhabited. It was assumed that the indigenous population of Palestine was small, "backward"¹ and unimportant; that as brother Semites, they would welcome Jews, and as poor men, capitalism; that somehow their interests would not only not suffer but would positively be advanced by an influx of enthusiastic and energetic "business"; that they must realize the Jews were "returning" by the will of the League of Nations. (It was further presumed by average cynical opinion that none of the fifty-two signatories were going to quarrel with their Jews over so remote and objective an issue—to say the least were not going to resist them against their will: "Let My People go?" "Yes verily, and by God's help so I will!") The Palestinian opposition to Zionism therefore came on the whole as a surprise, sometimes almost as an outrage, to the world at large. An act of chivalrous generosity (at no expense to the Dossen) was being heckled and thwarted by a selfish, petulant and fanatical reaction.

¹ As it had in fact been before the intense arrival of the European Christians towards the end of the nineteenth century.

Not all this opposition was unreasonable or retrospective. For four centuries the Arabs, Moslems as well as Christians, of Syria and Palestine (one country though administratively divided into two),¹ had groaned under the heavy sway of Ottoman rule. After the Young Turk Revolution in 1908 the grip had seemed for a while to tighten, but too soon the Arabs found that though forms might alter, facts remained unchanged—that even now they were denied the official use of the noble Arabic language. For the generation before the War a hope had arisen. The port of Syria was bent on the South-west, where across the Sinai, barely one hundred miles away, stood before them another ancient country, restored to prosperity and endowed with the civilization of Europe by the power of Great Britain and the genius of an Englishman.² The English yoke in Egypt, compared with that of the neighbouring Powers elsewhere, seemed in Syrian eyes easy and unobtrusive. A national Sovereign sat on his throne, assisted by a Council of Egyptian Ministers, against a background of parliamentary institutions. No attempt was being made to impose the English at the expense of the Arabic language or culture, or to manipulate the Customs tariff for the benefit of British trade.³ For Syrians the hope had been that

¹ Owing to the number and difficulty of international problems in Jerusalem, the High Court, or Governor of Justice, corresponded directly with Constantinople, and not through the Viceroy of Egypt. Though Palestine and Syria were one military command.

² Evelyn Baring, Lord Cromer.

³ The British interest of outlook in the matter of contracts is well seen in the reply to the protest of the British Mediterranean Iron and Steel Ship-builders and Gas-turbine-makers Society when the contract for a Nile Bridge was adjudicated to the firm of Sir G. G. Ganga because of their £10,000 lower bid. "It is impossible for the British Government to do more, in connection with the placing of orders by the Egyptian Government, than to give all the assistance they properly can to the representatives of British firms who offer tenders, and to see that no unfair preference is given to others." This attitude was appreciated by Egyptians.

after the next war Britain would expel the Turks and do for Syria what she had done for Egypt. Syrian politicians in Cairo had frequently endeavoured to interest the British Representative in their grievances and aspirations, but, in defiance to French views about Syria, they had never been received, officially or unofficially (a refusal which did not always prevent some of them from resting a while in the Residency garden and then reporting to their colleagues outside the gates—and sometimes to the Representative of France—that they had enjoyed a most encouraging interview).

The next War came. The Arabs of the Hejaz received, early and unasked, assistance, arms and unconditional independence. Though British forces crossing the Sinai and advancing into Palestine met with no active military co-operation from Arabs (for Lawrence's Arabs were not from Palestine, and the Turks had broken up their Arab Regiments so distant forces);¹ though the passive resistance of the civil population to the Turks was worth almost nothing to the advancing army; nevertheless, Syrian Arabs of influence had paid with their lives for their allied sympathies, when a score of them was executed at Beirut, and when the Mufti of Gaza was hanged, together with his son, at the Jaffa Gate of Jerusalem.² With the British "Liberation" of their country they found their hopes not accomplished but extinguished. Throughout history the conqueror had kept for himself the territory he conquered (save in those rare instances where he returned it to the inhabitants); and that Britain should take and

by Rival Powers not believed—and understandably, for which of them would have acted thus?

¹ Except the 21st Arab Division which distinguished itself in the first successful defence of Gaza 1917, and which was the last recruited largely to Palestine.

² My Arab orderly said: "He was a good man, greatly respected; therefore we all accustomed to see him hanged."

keep Palestine would have been understood and welcomed. Instead she proposed to hand it, without consulting the occupants, to a third party; and what sort of third party? To the lowest and (in Arab eyes) the least desirable specimen of a people repeated parasites by nature, heavily subsidized, and supported by the might of the British Empire. If the Jews were "not coming but returning" to Palestine—the distinction sounded verbal—on the strength of a Book written two thousand years ago; if there were no international statute of limitations and the pages of history could be turned back indefinitely, then let the Arabs "return" to Spain,¹ which they had held quite as long and at least as effectively as the Jews had held Palestine. That it was the Book that counted, that Arab Spain meant nothing to the world beyond two or three palaces and a few Spanish derivations, whereas Palestine of the Hebrews meant the Legacy of Israel, could hardly be expected to appeal to Moslem or Christian Arabs of Palestine as a justification for their ultimate subjection or subversion.²

"Even with the authority of Aeschylus:

- 112. *Am yisrael chay v'nefashot;*
- 113. *ki meroz yisrael al yamim lanayim;*
- 114. *ki leban eved v'li rovavim;*
- shev yisrael al yamim lanayim;*
- ki yisrael yachad v'li yamim lanayim;*
- shev yisrael al yamim lanayim.*

Aeschylus. For I am come returning to thy land.
 Mrs. Our sleepy Aeschylus has said the same thing twice.
 Amen. It's not the same, you blabberer.
 A man "comes" to his country when he has never been
 received.
 For he simply comes without any manifesto implied,
 just as with both "comes" and "comes".
 Antiochene, Prague, II 1922 . . . (c. 400), tr. Lucas
 and Cross.

¹On the Welsh to England.

²That the Arabs had "recovered" anything in Palestine was understandable—though the new and interesting doctrine that the

The setting-back of the political clock set much too far into finance, dying and better dead altogether. In the excitement of the "Holy Fire", the Shabab—the Arab Young Men—would chant (for the Passion of Christ is still valid in that heart of Christendom):

" <i>Rabi al-Nir 'ayyidha</i>	"The Sabbath of Light is over Festival
<i>Wa amma qurb Sayyida.</i>	And we have visited the tomb of Our Lord.
<i>Sayyida Aish al-Masih</i>	Our Lord is Jesus the Messiah,
<i>Wa al-Khatib adha</i>	The Messiah has come to us,
<i>Wa d'adarru libnana</i>	With His blood He bought us;
<i>Nafisa abyara faraka</i>	We are to-day rejoicing;
<i>Wa al-Yahud Haazim.</i> "	And the Jews are recusing."

Moslems, though everywhere more tolerant of Jews, not only as Ahl al-Kitab, People of the Book, but also as "fellow-men-of-God", than of Christians, nevertheless revered Jesus as Rabi Allah, the Spirit of God. Moslems as well as Christians would protest—"When I hand our country over to the people who crucified Our Lord Jesus, *al-hakim Sayyida Ila!*"

Arab disappointments over the fact of the National Home were far from being allayed by the manner of its

Inhabitants of a country can only remain in by grace of "achievement," namely, that of self-government. What was an Arab to think when his rule to the soil was publicly renounced by Jews? As it will be, "It is obvious that the Arabs have lost the highest historical claim to the possession of Palestine. Their only claims are the claims of people inhabiting the Land for centuries past." — M. Baldwin, 3 July 1919 (Letter to General French and Sir Herbert Kitchener).

Palestine, 21 Sept., 1924, thus disposes of the rule to the soil based on a mere 1000 year's continuous occupation: "The Assyrians, put forward as something like a sacred dogma, appears to be that any people who at any time happen to find themselves in control of an area are originally entitled to its exclusive possession, no matter what contribution they fail to make and succeed in preserving others making to the cause of humanity and civilization."

announcement. The Declaration which, in addition to its main Jewish message, was at pains to reassure non-Palestinian Jews on the score of their national status, took no account whatever of the feelings or desires of the actual inhabitants of Palestine. In its drafting, Arabs observed the same and positive portion to be reserved for the Jewish people, while the other races and creeds already in Palestine were not so much as named, either as Arabs, Moslems or Christians, but were lumped together under the negative and humiliating definition of "Non-Jewish Communities" and relegated to subordinate provisions.² They further remarked a shrewd and significant omission. While their religious and civil rights were specifically to be safeguarded, of their political rights there was no mention whatever. Clearly, they had none.

These and other suspicions and apprehensions were brought to a head and manifested definitely for the first time on the arrival of the Zionist Commission,³ explanations and justifications for which were received with growing incredulity. The Arabs felt that the Commission was the thin end of the wedge, the beginning of a Government within a Government. They were not alone in this interpretation. In order to keep in close contact with Jewish affairs, I had appointed an able young Jew as Secretary, a position he had also held for Dr. Waterlow. During my absence in Haifa I heard from the acting Governor: "Cornfield informed me that he was instructed to make a report to the

²"What are the communities of Palestine?" The reader of newspapers would answer, without hesitation, Arabs and Jews. Yet the mandate contains no mention of an Arab community." Survey of British Commonwealth Affairs, 1919-20, p. 414.

I remember the indignation of the Surgeon, Roadmaking and other Departments of the Public Works Ministry, Cairo, at being labelled as "Services other than Imperial".

³Zionists, "Zionists", so light a Hebrew snapshot, became in Arabic the two heavy incomprehensible epithets *Qidya*.

Zionist Commission on the work in this office, but I stamped on that heavily and told him to send the report to me. He has done so, and I notice a proposal to establish a "Jewish Bureau." Here was no question of the hidden hand, of Secret Protocols of the Elders of Zion¹ or of any other criminal absurdity invented by anti-Semites, but rather of a genuine misinterpretation of the degree of liaison that should subsist between an Official Administration and an officially-recognised Corporation. Arab suspicions seemed to become certainities publicly verified by 1921, when the Moslem-Christian Delegation visited London seeking for further light upon the policy of His Majesty's Government, and were repeatedly recommended by the Colonial Office to get into touch with the Zionist Organization.²

Again, the pay of a clerk or a policeman sufficient for the Arab standard of living being considered insufficient for the European Jewish standard, Jewish policemen and clerks were being subsidized by the Zionist Commission; so, even in 1921, were railwaymen and telephonists. The Mayor of Jerusalem was mailed by demands to employ Jewish labour for road construction and repair; road labour, not being like Public Security a key position, received no Zionist subvention; if therefore the Mayor was to meet these demands, he must not only throw Arabs out of employment, but by paying their rivals higher wages materially raise his road bill and, in the end, the rates. Leading Jews in England were known to have the immediate ear of more than one Cabinet Minister; no Arab had. Hardly one

¹ Shortly to be exposed by Philip Graves in *The Times*, but still cited by Hitler, Hauss, and even by some educated people. See *The First Quartet*, p. 42.

² "But there is another aspect of the Jewish community, in which its relationship to the mandatory power must almost be termed that of an *empire et appelle*. This aspect is allotted to the Jewish Agency." *Survey of British Commonwealth Affairs*, 1922-23, p. 459.

of the Committee could speak Arabic. On the other hand they and other Jews (far more than Arabs) knew English, which was necessarily the test language for service in the Administration.¹ What benefit could there be to their influence when (in 1922) the celebration of the King Emperor's Birthday could in Palestine be postponed two days so that it should not fall upon the Jewish Sabbath?² And this though it had been duly observed on the Muslim Friday in 1921. Would the date of the least important festival have been altered on account of the Muslim Friday?³ If, in his indignation at such a change of date, the Arab absented himself from the Birthday celebrations, he would appear to be lacking in respect for a King whom on the contrary he regarded with reverence.

The official adoption in General Allenby's first proclamation of the Hebrew⁴ language, with its gradual extension throughout Governmental and Municipal activities, naturally entailed an ever-increasing staff of Hebrew interpreters, translators, stenographers, typists, printers and administrative officers, all supported by the tax-paying majority, which contemplated unaided the refusal of linguistic martyrs to part with cash against receipts in Arabic. For one reason or another

¹ I found this far expressed in Rome on my visits of 1919 and 1921, during which Gen. Cardini X remarked that it was not the mere linguistic elements in Zionism which showed this as much as the preponderant influence in Palestine which might be exercised by a comparatively small number of Jews occupying high positions. He said also in Hungary the proportion of Jews was only 3 per cent. of the population, but at high as 40 or 50 per cent. in the learned professions. That induced him and others to be sceptical when they saw high official positions given so soon to Zionist Jews. I was at peace, on both occasions, to connect His Eminence on this point. Very few Jews, or Arabs, then held or now hold senior official positions.

² June 1922. It is of course true that not on the Muslim Friday in preference but on the Jewish Sabbath observance.

³ Jewish Colonies on earlier Arab sites have naturally gone down Hebrew names; the Arab then sees some trace of traditional Arab villages disappear from the map, and from official documents.

every circumstance or step taken to implement the Balfour Declaration¹ evoked a swelling chorus of protest against an admitted departure from the Laws and Usages of War Between Statesmen and Envoys; the pitch of good relationship was being irreparably quenched. Dr. Weizmann suggested to me that as a gesture of sympathy and friendliness he should present the Mufti with a Koran. I procured him a magnificent example from Cairo. The Mufti, preferring a private presentation, elected to accept the great manuscript unattended at his Office at the Muslim Law Courts. By that evening Arab Jerusalem had decided that the box taken into the room had in reality contained money.

The spirit of opposition thrrove in the up settlement resulting from the inordinate delay in the propagation of the Palestine Mandate, which, though officially awarded to Great Britain in April 1920, was, owing to difficulties with France, Italy and the Vatican, not signed until July 1922. Meanwhile Arab uncertainties had synchronised with those of President Wilson, who early in 1919 proposed² to the other Big Three that a Joint Allied Commission should be sent to enquire what would be the undivided self-determination of the Ottoman Empire. The proposal could only have been acceptable to a person without knowledge of or interests in the Near East; but the Three agreed in principle, doubtless hoping to elude practice by subsequent deflection. For once the President had thought ahead of his colleagues and had his way: the American members of the Commission started alone. Its Western

¹ And some that had nothing to do with it: "I had arranged for a Military Band to play on Saturday in the Municipal Gardens, but I have to receive a deputation of leading Moslems who complain that their religion and their priests are being undermined for the benefit and by the machinations of the Zionists [Jordan]. Given that band shall play until further notice on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays." (Letter to Mark Sykes.)

² On Faure's advice suggestion to, *American, The Arab Awakening*, p. 287 et seqq.

were, the King-Crane Commission, composed of two distinguished American statesmen, Dr. Henry C. King and Minister Charles R. Crane, forthwith descended upon O.I.T.'s East and West and South and North, and began to enquire from the various and opposed communities what were their political aspirations, thus appearing to re-open to appeal a choir juge et so reverting the general un-solution. Few that had the privilege of meeting Dr. King or of knowing the surviving Commissioner will be disposed to doubt that, though the hands that signed their Report were the hands of King-Crane, the voice was the voice of Crane. It appeared that from Cilicia to the borders of Egypt all Congresses and nations, save the Jews (who were for British Zionism) and the Roman Catholics (who were for France), desired as their first choice an American Mandate; failing which the vast majority favoured Great Britain. When it is remembered that to the anticipating Eastern mind the nationality of the Commission (apart from the known wealth and rumoured Liberalism of America) pre-determined that of the Mandatory, it will be understood that these findings were more favourable to Great Britain than would be gathered from a literal reading of their text. The Commissioners recommended a single Mandate for a united Syria, including Palestine (with a retarded Zionism) and the Lebanon; the Mandatory, failing America, to be Great Britain, with the Amir Faisal ibn Husain as Constitutional Monarch. In their dislike of any partition of United Syria they quoted W. M. Ramsey: "The attempt to sort out religious and settle them in different localities is wrong and will prove fatal. The progress of history depends upon diversity of population in each district."¹ The answer of the Innocent Will

¹ This Report, which was signed on 20 August 1919 and presented to the American Commissioners in Paris the following day, was, doubtless for the best of reasons, not published until the end

(returned through the Dynasts of Versailles) to these seasoned recommendations was, that within one year United Syria had been divided into two Mandates and Fauzi expelled; and that within three years its Northern portion, the French Mandate, had been subdivided into five separate territories, each complete with full machinery of government, under the (mostly) supreme government of a High Commissioner in Beirut.

The eagerness of the Arabs, North and South, for a United Syria (strongly supported by Fauzi in Paris) was not merely anti-French or anti-Zionistic. Even had they obtained this, the career previously open to talent in the Ottoman Empire would have been reduced by two-thirds. Kurnil Pasha, a Cypriot villager, had been four times Grand Vizier. Abu'l-Husn, an Arab of Aleppo, had as Astrologer to the Sultan wielded for years an even more absolute though far less honourable power. Mohamed Shawki of Bagdad had become Grand Vizier as recently as 1908. The two Arab Pashas I found in Jerusalem had held positions of administrative responsibility in Arabia and in Mesopotamia. After the partition of Syria the leading Palestine Arabs, conscious, if not of "Heads that the rod of Empire might have swayed", at least of some ruling capacity, found their ambitions henceforth confined to subordinate or municipal functions, with preference given to two

of 1922, and even then confidentially in the New York Times. In a Confidential Annex, "For the American People" the author dealt with the "quarrelsome" and attempted influencing of the populations. While good enough to allow that a comparative minimum of these practices was reported in D.S.T.A. (1), they nevertheless proceeded to quote persons and unquotable stories of "peasant" skirmish at Jaffa and Gaza. All I can say is that I myself, having been asked by one or two Arabs once or twice what they should say, and having replied that they should tell the truth, refused to receive any more questions, answering to them the standard reply through a subordinate; nor do I believe that any officer in General Mosby's Administration acted otherwise.

foreign ones, within a territory no larger than Wales. Not only for the talents was opportunity restricted; it was therefore no matter for surprise that the representatives of ancient families, whether associated with the Ottoman Government or as great landowners, should wage a consistent and resentful antagonistic action against the passing of their ascendancy. Is not History a record of the reluctance of aristocracies and oligarchies to relinquish their position or to share it, even with their own people? But to share it with foreigners! For foreigners the Central European Jews were to the Arabs of Palestine, despite the oft-quoted Semitic bond of language—foreigners in all the essentials of civilisation, and mainly Western both in their qualities and their defects. Identity of language as a bond: a common linguistic origin of several thousand years ago is no more than an academic fact. Linguistic fellow-Semites might possibly be drawn into alliance by a Mongol invasion, but when a Sheik enquired how far Englishmen had acted upon their Indo-Germanic kinships during the past half-century, what was the answer? In default of the Semitic bond there survived, perhaps fortunately, no Cossack tradition.

The injunction, under Article 6 of the Mandate, that the Administration "shall encourage in co-operation with the Jewish Agency close settlement by Jews on the land, including State lands and waste lands not required for public purposes" in Palestine, sounded with a curious difference in different ears. To the world at large it seemed a reasonable satisfaction by the bestowal of surplus, unused and unoccupied areas. To the Zionist, who had hoped that with the prosperity of British rule his rapidly augmented population would need every possible acre of land in the country, it was the obvious initial minimum of concession unscrupulously delayed by the Government. The thinking Arabs regarded Article 6 as Englishmen would regard

instructions from a German conqueror for the settlement and development of the Duchy of Cornwall, of our Downs, commons and golf-courses, not by Germans, but by Indians." returning" as Roman legatees. For such loss of national and political future repeated assurances of strict and scrupulous maintenance of religious rights and sites (assured under British rule everywhere) were about as satisfactory compensation as would be German guarantees to Englishmen for the inviolable conservation of the Court of Arches and of Westminster Abbey. Article 6 has not yet been "implemented", owing to the lack of available State property, but it still stands in the Mandate, and is still being vigorously pressed by Zionists. "The Jewish Agency would appreciate an opportunity of examining any Government lands still unallocated, with a view to applying for any area suitable for Jewish settlement."¹ The resentment of leading Arabs increased when they were pilloried in Zionist reports and the general literature based thereon as *Efendi*.² The Fellah, the peasant, was a fine Fellah, a stout fellah, with all the bluff and blunt virtues conventionally ascribed to peasantry by those who know it least. He was also unorganized and lawless-like. The *Efendi* on the other hand was a decadent "capitalist" parasite, a selfish obstructive agitator of an Arab Majority not ill disposed if only "left to themselves". His "small clique" of "feudal gentry exploiters" was bound in the end to be "eliminated".

¹ Dr. Weizmann's letter to the High Commissioner, covering annual Memorandum to the League of Nations for 1932, 30 April H.M.

² Efendi is an early Turkish corruption of the Byzantine *adim*, or authority, or gerisim. It corresponds to Sir, to countervale and to Envoy upon an embassy. They may be regarded as the equivalent of a Knight or Baronet, and Frans of a Peer. None of the three is hereditary, though the son of a Frans is a Sir by courtesy. The Turks were fond of their *efendi*. I found but two in Palestine after the War, neither Transjordan nor Pashas are addressed as "Excellency"; there are therefore more Excellencies in one province of Egypt than in the whole British Empire.

ated" and so entitled to no quarter, even if some British officials chose to be taken in by the sense of "fringing" good ministers. *Efficacé* in this sense of the word there certainly were and are throughout the Near and Middle East; in Palestine the *Efficacé* might as a whole be defined as an Arab of the ruling or professional "black-coated" class, debarred from employment for political as well as for economic reasons. The *Efficacé*'s good will was not perceptibly sterilized by the theory that while the Arabs East of the Jordan were a splendid people and the real thing, those West of the Jordan were not Arabs at all but merely Arabic-speaking Levantines.¹

Material advantages were admittedly increased for many, though not for all, Arabs, especially near the City and the towns. But at what a price! Was it altogether dishonourable for Arabs to sigh for a less advanced, but a traditional, an Arab civilization? The peasant of Sheen would not have been a peasant if he had not profited by being able to sell his catch-flower for sixpence instead of a halfpenny; the biggest landowner would have been more, or less, than human if he refused to fold the value of his land. Yet both might mutter, in the words of the Palestine chicken: *Ar'een al-yawm wa-shay'a fi-tarra*—"Feed me up to-day: bring my neck to-morrow."

In spite—or because—of official glooms on the original text of the Declaration, Arabs seemed to understand less and less what, if any, were its limitations. It was said that though Dr. Weizmann's moderated demands at the Peace Conference were beyond what he considered sound, they were the minimum requisites of other practicest Zionists. On the King's Birthday of 1921 Sir Herbert Samuel pronounced a statesmanlike speech

¹ This ethnologically correct, but nationally misleading thesis is also embodied in the Foreign Office *Handbook of Syria and Palestine*, pp. 36-7, 1920.

which scoured the Arabs, and the world. He defined the Declaration as meaning that "The Jews, a people who are scattered throughout the world, but whose hearts are always turned to Palestine, should be enabled to found here their home, and that some among them, within the limits that are fixed by the numbers and interests of the present population, should come to Palestine in order to help by their resources and efforts to develop the country, to the advantage of all its inhabitants." Within two months the good effect of the speech in Palestine was undone by its violent denunciation at the Carlsbad Zionist Congress. Herzl's original "Judeostadt"¹ was indeed absolutely and permanently excluded by the British Government as well as repudiated by official Zionism; but with the Revisionists, swayed by the venatic and violent Vladimir Jabotinsky,² declaiming publicly at the first Zionist Congress at The Hague that what the Jews really wanted was not a Jewish National Home, but a Jewish State, which of the three (if any) was an Arab to believe? All he knew was that in advanced politics the extremists of the past generation were the Liberals of the second and Conservatives of the third.³ Above all, how could

¹ As long ago as 11 February 1895, "Otagow Zepher" wrote to the *Spoiler*: "Zionism does not even dream of founding a state for all Jews"—an approved maxim.

² . . . in these early years the work of fomenting discord was aided by the contemptuous and provocative utterances of a young leader of Zionism." *Zionist Drapkin, Arthur Amer-Beller*, p. 221.

³ What, for instance, is the Arab reader to deduce from the following reasoned statement? "It is an important feature of the peculiar character of the Palestine Mandate that while in all other cases it is the actual inhabitants of the countries in question who are the beneficiaries of the Mandate, under the terms of the Palestine Mandate, it is the *Jewish people* as a whole who are the beneficiaries jointly with the existing population of Palestine. This distinction is one of paramount importance, both in principle and fact. It means that while the rights of the Arabs are based on their residence in the country, the rights of the Jews are independent of the qualifications, for the Trust being held by Great

he forgot that when Dr. Weizmann was asked at the Peace Conference in Paris what he meant by the Jewish National Home, he had replied that there should ultimately be such conditions that Palestine should be just as Jewish as America was American, or England was English? ¹

Zionism is a world movement. Arabism does not exist. Although it is said that a knowledge of Arabic will take you from India to the Atlantic, yet Arabisms, dooms, rights and grievances are essentially local in character, even when reinforced by the Vatican and by the relics of Pan-Islam. The Arab of Palestine therefore feels himself under an overwhelming influence in the presentation of his case to the conscience of the world.² He is aware that he has not the ability, the organization, least of all the material resources of the audience for effective propaganda. He is well aware that such of his leading Moslems as have toured the world for support have not succeeded in creating a favourable impression even upon their co-religionists in Egypt, India or Arabia. Against the scientifically controlled publicity of the two major coalitions, he has about as much chance as had the Dervishes before Kitchener's machine guns at Omdurman. From time to time his cause is "taken up", usually with more coverage than skill, by some English supporter (Thack-

ertain for the Jewish National Home to be established in Palestine for the benefit of the Jewish people. It does not depend on the numerical strength of the present Jewish population of Palestine. By virtue of this Treaty any Jew no matter where he lives is a potential subject and beneficiary of the Treaty." A.M. Mackenrodt, *Governing Palestine*, 1924.

¹ Israel Cohen, *Second Left* in *Mosley Times*, p. 313.
² "...the further inequality. This was inequality of access to the air of the British democracy. Money was represented in every layer of British society—in the Lords and the Commons, in political expansionist organizations and in the Labour party, in the press and in the Universities." *Survey of British Commonwealth Affairs*, p. 462, 1932-33.

day's "young Mr. Beffan Sandz"), too often a mere revolved version of pectoral survival. In British politics Conservatives were at first inclined to be pro-Arabs (with notable exceptions in the Upper House) and Liberals and Labour pro-Zionist. Politically, all the Arabs in the world would not have turned at the Polls one single vote. On the contrary, I have been asked by a Member as guest at a Party luncheon in the House of Commons, whether the Palestine Government were advancing as swiftly as possible with the National Home, "for," he said, "I have in my constituency some thousands of Jews who are continually enquiring, whence," he added with engaging but unnecessary gaudium, "I have no Arabs."

All too soon feeling descended down to primal instinct, which was fired by raged and irresponsible agitators to outrage. But "have not the Jews been arriving from the first, and later has not the Government allowed them, granted them, great stores of rifles? What they have beyond that who can know? But could any man believe that the barrels burning with resolute found by the English in the Haifa Customs were not one of a hundred more successful consignments?"¹ And with this, asking who, the Arab asked, was the proved aggressor?

¹ "In October 1933 a mysterious munition-transport arrived in Jaffa. The weapons were hidden in camouflaged, addressed to an unknown Haifa Khan in Tel Aviv. When the customs-officers were opened, the customs officers found 300 rifles, some 300 bayonets and 400,000 rounds of munitions in 219 of them. The discovery of this enormous stockade led to demonstrations, gave rise to an organized campaign in the whole Arab Press, and finally, on 26 October, resulted in a strike of protest in Jaffa. On this day the Arabs of Jaffa tried to attack Tel Aviv, but the Government still had the control tightly in its hands and dispersed the crowd.

"It was later revealed that the munition-transport was not intended for the Jews, but belonged to a large smuggling syndicate which was trying to import weapons into Argentina in a round-about way." Leónidas Ponce, Minister of the Interior.

III

Longer ago another nation! Response reprints⁷² by VERNALL

I have attempted to describe, I hope not without sympathy and justice, the aspirations of Zionism formulated in the Balfour Declaration, endorsed by the League of Nations, and interpreted by the Zionist Committee, together with their repercussion upon the indigenous Arabs of Palestine. Grappling with this situation was a British Military Administration, the third, and ostensibly directing party, confronted with a problem unique in history; by some interpreted as the problem of how A should "restore" the property of B to C without deprivation of B. The mistakes and misfortunes in the handling of this experiment were by no means confined to any one, or any two, of these three suddenly assembled and ill-assorted partners; nor can they be dissociated from the Managing Directors in Downing Street or the fifty apathetic shareholders meeting in Geneva. All combined manifested with a frequency that seemed not to decrease with years the "blank muggings of a creature moving about in worlds not realized". Almost from the beginning O.E.T.A. incurred a critical Zionism Press which soon developed into Pan-Jewish hostility. We were inefficient, ill-educated; those with official experience strongly pro-Arab, violently anti-Zionist,⁷³ even anti-Jewish. Governing and governed had each one clear advantage over the other, for if O.E.T.A. officials could not be removed by Press agitation, they were by a proper British conversation precluded from defending themselves in public; with the result that the

⁷²"Always the auditor, and nothing more!" Gifford,

⁷³"I attended an infinitely tedious Arab session of Balfour (1916) role addressed throughout by Jewish Agency negotiating with friendly references to Great Britain for having delivered the Arabs from Turkish domination and total repression of the Arab-

difficulties? they encountered on all sides are even now not generally appreciated.

The truth is that some (though by no means all) of the Zionist criticisms of our inefficiency might have been justifiable if they had been directed against a planned, trained and established Civil Service. But what was O.E.T.A.? It was the remnant of the small staff originally chosen for the purpose, with a scattering of the officers placed by the Army in temporary charge of newly conquered areas: without expectation of long continuance, still less of permanency. And who were these officers? What had they been before the War? There were a few professional soldiers. Apart from these other administrative and technical staff, necessarily drawn from military material available on the spot, included a cashier from a Bank in Rangoon, an auto-manager, two assistants from Thos. Cook, a picture-dealer, an Army coach, a clown, a land valuer, a boy from the Niger, a Glasgow distiller, an organist, an Alexandra cotton-broker, an architect (not in the Public Works but in the Secretariat), a Junior Service London Postal Official (not in the Post Office but as Controller of Labour), a taxi-driver from Egypt, two school-masters and a missionary. The frequency and violence of Jerusalem crises were such that "My Staff Capt. told me (of one of Percy's² successes) that he punctuated his work with groans, ejaculating 'The place is a night-mare, a nightmare!'" Our three Chief language, together with hope for the prosperity of the nation and the language. I had meanwhile to acknowledge these loyal and anti-Ottoman statements, and duly received a few days later an official protest from the Zionist Campaign for having planned and encouraged anti-Zionist demonstrations (asked for copies of speeches; nothing offensive found, discovered that proceedings were reported by a young Jew specimen of the Arabic language. (Early 1919 letter to Mark Sykes.)

¹ My record of these difficulties is not to be taken as a ground endorsement of O.E.T.A.

² Lord William Percy, my second and most efficient Deputy Military Governor. See Ordnance.

Administrators were Generals charged (after the first appointment) too quickly to accomplish anything. The War Office and the Foreign Office between them provided neither precise instructions for policy nor trained administrators. Yet it would have been easy to appoint an Chief of Staff or Head of an Executive Secretariat some militarized Colonial or Chief Secretary—perhaps from Ceylon—familiar for a quarter of a century with the broad principles and technical minutiae of administration. Here indeed was our weakness, and for lack of the tradition and experience we doubtless expended much unnecessary time, trouble, and, I fear, money. Two sharp notes to Headquarters remind me how poor our liaison sometimes was.

Towards the end of last week a certain number of would-be Palestinian delegates and others interested in the question of a Palestinian Congress and a possible Palestinian Delegation to Europe visited me and informed me that they had had an interview with the Chief Administrator, who had recommended them to elect their delegates, and promised to facilitate their journey. As the only instructions in my hands were to the effect that the Palestinian Congress must not assemble, I was compelled to maintain a non-committal and even insidious attitude. I would remark that the already great difficulties of Jerusalem politics are greatly increased for the Military Governor, unless he is kept constantly and accurately informed of meetings and negotiations deeply affecting the public interest which are being carried on with the authorities by notables of his District in his District.

Again:

Shortly before noon yesterday I received telephonic information, confirmed later by your letter, to the effect that 300 Arabs of Abu Kish were proceeding by train and horseback to Jerusalem, and instructing me to

have them stopped both at the Station and on the road at Keleria. I therefore cut short an engagement of long standing at Ramallah, got into touch with Q.C. Troop, who provided 30 men with horses, Lewis guns, rations, etc., for two days, and sent them with all possible dispatch to Keleria. I further arranged with the Police for a representative of the Governorate, with an interpreter, to be present both at the Station and Keleria. Both trains from Ladd were duly met, the troops remained at Keleria all night, and a pocket was posted on the Nabi Musa Road in case the horsemen should advance by way of Nabi Samwil. Not a single Arab of Abu Kish arrived by either of the trains or on horseback. It would be interesting to know (a) why, if the rumour was correct, the Arabs could not have been dealt with at Ladd¹ and Ramallah¹ respectively, and (b) if the rumour was false, what steps were taken to verify or confirm it before inflicting upon the Governorate, local Police, and Q.C. Troop, Jerusakar, this apparently unnecessary expenditure of valuable time.

On the other hand, there was a high level of zeal, goodwill, ability and interest in the task to hand; the word "overtime" was unknown, and work ceased only when it was finished. We tried by these efforts to stonk for admitted deficiencies, and I believe that the first High Commissioner, with eleven years' experience of Whitehall, found that we had not been altogether unsuccessful.

The main charge against Q.E.T.A., more serious because it implied deliberate bad faith, was that of anti-Zionism. It cannot be denied that there were amongst us two or three officers in high positions overtly against the declared policy of His Majesty's Government. In due course these were eliminated (for one only saw fit to resign). One or two who would gladly

¹ Neither at that time in my district.

have remained in Mandatory Service became calumnious Arabs; when discharged for reasons of economy while emphatically repudiating the general accusation that O.E.T.A. was disloyal to its own Government, we may yet allow that the more eager arrivals from Central Europe were not altogether unfounded in arguing from these known examples to the possibility of others unknown. They knew nothing of British Officers, probably conceiving them as a variant of a Prussian Drill Sergeant. They came from a country where the official Chovivit class lay awake at night excoriating pogroms; where Father Gapon, the priest who led hundreds of innocent men to be shot down, was but one of innumerable state-paid *aykut* prosecutors. They found that while a good proportion of O.E.T.A. (having come from Egypt) spoke Arabic, none as yet knew Hebrew; hardly one, Russian or German. The British were often seen conversing with Arabs; more seldom with Jews. What more likely than that, so far from calming the Arabs, they were encouraging their opposition to the National Home?

Some of us were very soon on the Black List of Zion, an injustice which though not prejudicing our work did entail some needless irritation, as for instance when I found myself publicly accused of having intentionally caused the Wailing Wall negotiations to break down; verifying, not for the last time, the Arab proverb that "The peacemaker shall not profit, save in the reading of his garments". On my first leave home in 1919 I wrote to General Morley: "Saw R. G. at the Foreign Office, where Lord Curzon came in and told me of a fierce attack made on me on the 2nd of the month by the Commissar, who stated openly that I ran an anti-Jewish campaign during the three months of your absence." Again, on my way back to Palestine I "Lunched with Sokołow at the Maurice to meet Unashkin, the great Russian Zionist. Good massive head,

but almost no French. Said he had heard nothing but discouraging reports from Palestine and that the Administration seemed to be *entièrement anti-Z.*¹ I begged them to come out and see for themselves, and told them that the slow movers like myself were not only their best friends, but their only hope."²

The ardent Zionist from Plock or Przemysl, between the bitterly hostile Arab and the coldly impartial British official, always recalled to me Theodore's description of Pilate, *etius vir dexter, vir et dexter*: in particular "Recognizing his friend, but his enemy even better"; sometimes indeed confusing the two. Jewish Doctors would alienate the Public Health Department even where their talents were most admired, and they seemed

¹ "In the early spring of 1918 Arab leaders in Palestine and Egypt were eager to come to terms with Zionists on the basis of mutual cooperation. The Jews responded with the greatest caution and circumspection. The Arab attitude grew more and more reserved, steadily parallel with the growing suspicion of the British military Administration to Zionist and Jewish claims. There are clear indications that in some cases direct advice was given to the Arab leaders to abstain from conciliation of the Jews. . . ."

"But notwithstanding the amicably-coaxed agreement on the spot between the local Arab leaders and the Jews of Palestine, the National Arab leadership, in their desire to foster the Arab national cause, were trying to enlist the help of the Jewish people by expressing their sympathy with the Zionist aims and willingness to collaborate with the Jews in the rebuilding of the Jewish National Home in Palestine."

"... bitter enmity to Jewish national aspirations... vigorous, unscrupulous propaganda against the Jews...; unfortunately it found the sympathetic ear of the British authorities on the spot, who, for quite other reasons and considerations, were opposed to the Jewish aspirations."

From Political Report of the Zionist Organization,
quoted by J. M. Mackover, 1926.

Of these grave allegations none specific proof should be, but never has been, given. Is the world seriously asked to believe that the Palestinian Arabs, as soon as they realized its implications, needed prompting and were not spontaneously opposed to political Zionism?

"Before leaving for England I had written: "The Christian Communities have no idea of allowing Jerusalem to lose any of its prestige as the centre of the Christian religion, and are far from

to suffer (if that is the word) from a failure to appreciate the point of view of the other man (Arab or British) only equalled by that of their latest persecutors, the German nation. Few writers have written more beautifully or sympathetically about the Jewish people than the brothers Jacques and Môrdechai Theraud. *L'ombre de la Croix* is a pathetic revelation which must have immensely increased the volume and quality of interest in Israel. Yet because (apparently) of their description of *Haïc Kfar le Quand Israël va Ret*, the Editor of the newspaper that had commissioned *Quand Israël va Ret* was given the brusque alternative of suppressing the later chapters or of losing his Jewish advertisements.

The British officer, work as he might, felt himself surrounded, almost opposed, by an atmosphere always critical, frequently hostile, sometimes bitterly vindictive and even menacing. After the Easter riots of 1920 and the November riots of 1921 (before the mutual spheres of responsibility between Government and Police¹ had been properly defined), I had to endure such a tempest of vituperation in the Palestine and World Hebrew Press that I am still unable to understand how

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sympathetic to my efforts to place the Jews in every way upon an equality with the others.

Our intentions were better appreciated by Jews with a knowledge of the Nazi Nazi. The Special Committee of European Jews, Dr. Nisswand, Dr. Fischel, Dr. Weiss, A. Almazoff, The Relief of Jews in Palestine, wrote to me on their return to Cairo: "To convey to you its deepest thanks and gratitude for the reception accorded to its delegates in Jerusalem, for the interest you showed in their work, and for the arrangements made for them. We are deeply sensible of the assistance you have given us, and we express the impressions not merely of ourselves and our affiliated brethren in Jerusalem but of all Jews. We should be happy to receive from you any suggestions as to the method and progress of our work."

One such word to one of us from official Zionism would have shown, at the least, a recognition of our difficulties.

¹ During the Easter period of 1920 the Jerusalem Police Force was, as stated in Ch. viii of *Orientalism*, under the command of a Jewish Lieutenant.

I did not emerge from it an anti-Semite for life. The moment indeed subsided so soon as it was clear that the British Government had no intention of yielding to it, and I think Avery has since drawn his own conclusion from the succeeding five years of undisturbed peace in Jerusalem. After the Jaffa riots of May 1921, and most of all after the outbreak in 1929, the abuse of executive officers became proportionately louder and fiercer,¹ sparing only the three-blissed technicians—the geologist, the bacteriologist and the veterinary surgeon. The British officer responsible for the Wall in 1929 received 400 abusive letters, from Jews all over the world. In agents such as those who would not sympathise, who would expect a philosophic claim? Yet when I revisited Palestine in 1931, and found the British Administration fully convinced that an acute future crisis, while the Arabs might be their enemies, the Jews certainly would be, I could not help asking myself how far these wild, derisive indignations could be said to have furthered the cause of Zion. However this may be (for my book is not written to criticise but to record—sometimes to speak for those who cannot speak for themselves), the Jews still detect, while the Arabs resent, though they often abuse, the Military Administration.²

Visiting America a year or two later, I was struck

¹ "The Jews once more had a feeling that it was incongruous that they could have 15 days' peace against the wishes of the British officials." *The Standard*, p. 12.

Even this remarkable statement is as reflected-power to the Jewish denunciation of the state. Yet all done, and later operations had been foreseen during the War by Tadeusz Piskor, himself a Pole, or crypto-Pole, who stated, in an interview with Count Romanoff (quoted in his *Adventures*): "I will gladly establish a National Bank for the Jews, but please you, but, mark my words, the Arabs will destroy the Jews."

² Even in April 1936 the Palestine Office of the C.I.D. Government had the pleasure of reading that "The British Government in Palestine has good reason, but sometimes one thinks of no underhanding, to consider in terms of Ikegawa's possible of the who who works, eyes cast down, with the mouth-closed, and does

by the thoroughness with which the caricature of the British officer had been disseminated. Several American Jews expressed surprise that I was "not the same" as they had read in their newspapers. In 1934 a Jewish wheat magnate of Chicago told me that he had been to his amazement and disgust sharply rebuked by a visiting Zionist leader for attributing a measure of Palestinian progress to the British Administration. More recently I learnt that a Jewish lady who had left a British Dominion to settle in Tel Aviv was horrified by the stream of abuse poured there upon everything British. Such manifestations are what is called in Arabic *Kufr al-nabawat*—"Denial of the Blessing", and certain it is that no blessing can attend them. Whatever our defects, I have yet to hear that the most virulent of these critics is able to suggest an acceptable alternative Mandatory. Still, these attacks had their uses. They taught one to keep one's temper. I find my only comment here on the general atmosphere was: "I do not want to end my career as a Ritual Sacrifice." They also drew British officers closer together. At the Anzacite "Reunyon Dinner" in 1931, when the speeches were over: "To my surprise I heard my name shouted aloud; and then a clapping, stamping and roaring which continued for two or three minutes. I recognized that this din was a definitely organized ovation of sympathy and protest against the attack to which I have been subjected by the Jewish Press; and was so affected thereby that I could hardly reply." I believe my colleague Harry Luke was greeted with an even more significant demonstration at the St. Andrew's Dinner in 1929. Yet we both had plenty of British critics.

What made some of us think that we might not be

not see that someone is standing by and offering him a cover".
Fedorov, vol. 10, no. 18, p. 2.

The respective roles of British and Zionist are no less tacitly than apparently contrasted.

wholly and always at the wrong was the relative lack of success then enjoyed by the Zionist Commission with considerable sections of local Jewry. Modern working Zionism had its origin, certainly its main spring, in Russian Jewry, for which Britain was to provide and America to furnish a National Home. If there was no Herzl but Herzl, yet Weizmann was the prophet of Herzl. The spirit of the living creed, predominantly Russian, was reflected in the personnel, particularly the permanent personnel of the Commission, and in the outlook of the Committee not only upon the Administration but upon all the Sephardim of the Near East, indeed upon all Jews other than the Ashkenazim from the Northern and Central West of Europe. In England we had known of the Sephardic or Spanish as the "Noble" Jew. In the new land of Israel he was if not despised at any rate ignored as a spineless Oriental. Yet it was this same Eastern background that would have rendered the Sephardim, had the Commission deigned to employ their services, ideal agents for dealing or negotiating with the Arabs, with whom they had maintained a close and friendly contact ever since the Expulsion from Spain in 1492.¹ Very soon I found that my old friendship with the Egyptian Sephardi families told, if at all, against me—and true it is that, partly from the delicacy of their position in a Moslem country, partly from lack of Zionist encouragement, Egyptian Jewry had passed lukewarm to the Cause. I found such as I was able to enlist invaluable.²

¹ [And from Portugal in 1493.] Sephardic Jews were established in Spain before the Roman Emperors; and had materially assisted the Arab conquerors thereof.

² "Link more than a generation after the Expulsion was a Jewish community in Palestine more than thousand in number, with the influence and leadership in the hands of the Sephardim." *Handbook of Palestine*, 3rd ed., p. 38.

The Sephardim were first in the field by numbers throughout the Near and Middle East. Dr. Whiteman's address before the Sixth Congress: unfortunately not of 1910 but of 1920: "Our

Early in 1918 Sir Victor Hacari Pasha, a well known Jewish figure in Cairo, wrote to me suggesting that I should take his son, then serving in the Camel Corps, on my Staff. By a stroke of genius he enclosed an Indian War stamp, bearing a portrait of Elante with the legend

*La demande orientale
Se des regir ces l'opera, accorde.
"To this request
Silent performance makes best return."*

On such an appeal I would have appointed a scutte. Far from this, Ralph Hacari was not only an excellent Finance Officer, but a complete success with Moslem and Christian alike; with all indeed save with an almost obstinately opposing Zionist Commission. When the Pasha came to visit his son I invited to meet him the leading Moslem dignitaries, and was struck by the immediate cordiality of their relations. They were of the same tradition; they spoke (in every sense) the same language. I am not attempting to praise Hacari Pasha at the expense of any member of the Commission when I say that it was the difference between sending the Captain of the Oxford Cricket Eleven to negotiate with a Master of Mounds, and sending Einstein. For weeks after Hacari left I was asked by the Mufti and the Mayor what chance there was of the Dasha re-visiting Jerusalem. With all deference to expert opinion, yet speaking as one consciously striving to promote friendships between Arabs and Jews, I cannot but think that more use might and should have been made by the Zionists of the Sephardim.¹

such charged-of communication we already possess in our Sephardic communities, with the many ties of language and custom which they have with the Arab peoples among whom they have so long lived.

¹ "The Zionists are completely infected upon every aspect of the problem, save that of Palestine and the Palestinians. They

Some of the Rauhia leaders seemed rather to glory in having lost that practical and tactful knowledge of race, that imaginative understanding of opponents, which has borne a Dervish or a Raouf so high above the average of humanity. They were in Palestine of right; they were not going to owing to Sudan-trained officers who treated them like natives (and yet it was at Natives that they were returning) and they were inclined to mount "An eye like Mars, to threaten or command"; sometimes both. A Government measure might be Zionist enough to evoke angry protests from the Arabs: by the other side it was taken as a matter of course. It was a trait of contempt that how few of the British knew Hebrew, but when I asked why so few Zionists spoke Arabic the answer was: "We will, when they learn our language."

Dealing with some of these representatives was a sort of intellectual Jiu-Jitsu which I sometimes positively enjoyed, though there were moments when I took secret refuge in Dryden's inspired couplet:

God's pampered people whom, debouch'd with ease,
No king could govern and no God could please.

And I can never forget that for the School of Music, for concerts, for opera, as well as for our Exhibitions of painting and sculpture, I depended for existence upon the Jews. Even here, the painters and sculptors were threatened at the last moment to boycott a Sale because for some reason or other I was compelled to admit the public through the smaller external door instead of through the great gate of the Citadel.

Their *Kultur* was exclusively and arrogantly Russian

do not know the language, nor will they employ the Egyptian Jews who do know them: the consequence is that their frank intentions of policy alarm the Greeks abhorring only less than their measures." (Letter to Mark Sykes, 1911.)

Your smatterings of early Latin and Greek, your little English or other classics that might survive twenty years marauding out of Europe, were sounding brass and tripling cymbals if you had not also Targumoff, Gogol and above all Dostoevsky—of whom you were reminded that no translation conveyed the faintest reflection. Occasional bonfire-storms seemed to lift the curtain and disclose for a moment that deep-seated intellectual contempt of the Slav for the Briton which, surviving Cradom, continues to complicate Anglo-Russian relations. Lord Cromer once wrote that there was one sort of brain under a hat, quite another sort under a turban. In Jerusalem the thoughts that steamed from the smoker had small resemblance to those that issued from the coffee-pot or the decanter, not worse, not better, but different—as revealed in their terrifying brilliance at chess, their passion for interminable argument. This impression was not merely Gentile or anti-Slav prejudice. In the summer of 1919 Levi Bianchini, the Sephardi Captain of an Italian Dreadnought (and an honour to any navy or nation) was attached to the Zionist Committee. He confided to me, with wistful humour, that in Tel Aviv he was never safe from an unannounced pointed visitor at three in the morning until he placed a Marine outside his house with orders to admit no one out of harm. He added (and I easily believed) that his action had been strongly resented.¹ A leading Dutch Sephardi once

¹ In August 1920 he was kidnapped for a French officer and murdered in a raid by Spanish Arabs, a cruel blow to the cause of Anglo-Jewish understanding which I recorded in an obituary letter to the *Palestine Weekly*. "He was the large humanity of a great and good soul. I remember him on more than one occasion, when individuals or classes had been group-hunting the company in which he found himself considered an unmeritable degree of antipathy to the community, repeating with that air of noble and gentle execu^tion which so well became him, 'they are poor people, they are poor people'. I can imagine no better-Semite, no halophobe, no home-on-principle of Causes or of Govern-

begged me to believe that "what you admire in them is Jewish, and the rest—from beyond!" Hebrewists used to complain of the Yiddish and Slavonic "sufferings" of Hebrew pronunciation, causing it to jar in their ears, and sighed for "original" Sephardic. I dare say we were stupid in assuming that these tremendous Russians were like the European Jews we had hitherto known; perhaps they also might have realized sooner that we were not Chasidim; and it took us time to know one another—time and close association. Meanwhile we regretted that such British, Dutch or (with the exception of the able Dr. Ruppel) German Jews as made their way on to the Commission seemed to count less there than their Russian colleagues, and that there was intense and open sarcasm at the appointment thereto of a distinguished British officer, Colonel Kitch—of whom it was murmured that he could not be a good Zionist because he played hockey.

There were other bewilderments for British officials mainly concerned with "straight" administration. To some of them it seemed that Jewish political aims occupied too large a proportion of the time and the thoughts of the Administration—that the good administration of the country was no longer the primary end, but that the primary end was becoming a political end. These should logically have resigned, yet some of them were our ablest administrators. There was anxiety, and mutual criticism within our own ranks. To others the constant leakage of information by telephone and otherwise was disconcerting, though a few of us derived

more who knew him that will not relax suspicion of the nature of his feelings in a glow of friendliness whenever he approached the help and the cooperation that were being demanded."

Mr. Leonard Stein, on the other hand, is his reasonable if necessarily divided opinion, while admitting that "The duty of O.E.T.A. was simply to administer the Saner law", adds (on the same page) that "O.E.T.A. only half understood the Balfour Declaration". Presumably that enigmatic and uncomprehending half which it was determined somebody's business to bear in mind.

a simple pleasure from frustrating these knavish tricks. (I remember matches of the constantly changing cipher employed between Sir Wyndham Deedes¹ on Mount Scopus and myself by the Damascus Gate. The High Commissioner would be "Queen Elizabeth's husband", the Mufti, "Cannuar", the Latin Patriarch, "He who is above all criticism"; and we doffed in and out of French and Turkish, enriched by tropes and metaphors from the cricket and the hunting field, in our endeavours to baffle the Shohamit of the Switchboard.)

If the Administration of Palestine was not altogether free and skittish for the Gentile official, it must have seemed for some of his British Jewish colleagues little better than one long embarrassment.

On the departure of Major Orme Clark as Legal Adviser the post was filled by his junior, Norman Bentwich, who thus became Attorney-General to the Civil Government. I had known him at Cambridge and in Egypt, and cherished an admiring friendship for an Zionist who, with all his talents, was indeed without guile. Unfortunately Bentwich was not only the son of an original *Hovev Tzion*² but the author of a book on Zionism which, though written before, appeared after his appointment. As Law Officer it was his duty to draft and to advise the Palestine Government upon Laws, Proclamations and situations frequently of extreme interest to Jews and Arabs alike, and nothing on earth would convince the Arabs of the impartial purity of his conclusion. "It is not possible," they would answer, "the better Zionist he is, the worse Attorney-General." Some of his British colleagues were inclined to agree that his position was delicate, while he was severely criticized by Zionists for excessive moderation. It is not often that too great love of a country poisons a bar from dedicating it to the maturity of one's experience and qualifications, but such was the pathetic

¹ First Chief Secretary to the Civil Administration.

² See p. 46.

fate of Baruch. He refused more than one promotion (including the Chief Rabbinate of Cyprus, where he would for good reasons have been welcomed by others besides myself) and finally bowing to the general opinion, abandoned the Palestine Government (but never the Land of Israel) for the Hebrew University. There his first lecture as Professor in the Chair of International Peace was rendered impossible by the behaviour of young Jewish students, to quell which it was found necessary to call in British Police.

Albert Hyamson was a learned and agreeable North-London Orthodox Jew, author of one or two well-written books on Jewish subjects, a figure esteemed and respected not only by his colleagues, but by the Orthodox Jewry of Jerusalem. He had been a British Civil Servant in the General Post Office, and now found himself (via Jewish interests at the Paris Peace Conference) employed at head of the Immigration Department, applying the necessary but complicated regulations for the admission of Jews under the Mandate. These regulations (like those of the Customs for most people) it was for many a point of honour as well as a pleasure to defeat; and the families of temporary brothers and sisters, the relays of spinster wives and married females all destined for the same husband, the arrivals on a three-months' permit who never became deportees, severely test the vigilance of the Controller. Hyamson accepted or rejected applications with the conscientiousness traditional in the British Civil Service, and in consequence soon became one of the most unpopular figures in pro-Zionism; which has created of him the brusque image of a Jew-in-office, audaciously thrusting back the persecuted immigrant for the sake of a niggard in his passport—an image that the scores of thousands of Jews admitted through his Department have not yet failed to demolish.

My observations on some of the difficulties of the Administrator, especially with East European Zionists,

are written in no less good faith than is the rest of my book, yet I feel that I may not have allowed for the sensitiveness of two thousand years' ill-treatment. I have mentioned the admirable entertainment given by the 60th Division within two months of the taking of Jerusalem. To avoid all risk of offence, I had checked the programme myself. On the second evening a performer was taken ill at the last moment, and a surprise number substituted. He proved (without intentional offence) to be a caricature of the "of clo'" music-hall Jew, and I could have wished him anything (and anywhere) else in the world, especially when two or three Jews rose and walked out of the house. At the time I thought their sensibility was exaggerated, and I continued to think so until the autumn of 1925, when after a fortnight in a friendly and courteous Venice, I stayed a few days in Paris, and was taken to the *Théâtre de Dix Heures*. There, mingled with several witty and delightful recitations, I found myself listening consecutively to three scurrilous and ignoble attacks upon the motives and bosom of England. In the misery of my impotent indignation I suddenly realised, and knew I could never forget, something of what these Jews had felt.

I have suggested that no monopoly¹ of error can be ascribed to any one of the three interested parties of Palestine, and I have attempted to indicate one or two respects in which the British Government, as well as the Zionist Executive, might conceivably have been better advised.

People who consider themselves martyrs are not on that account necessarily saints. Some of the Arabs in their bewilderment and indignation more than repaid the injustice they felt they were suffering from Britain as well as Jews. It was not long before Arab Nationalism, despising of other weapons, had recourse to fascism and reaction, notably after the death[²] of the old Mufti,

¹ v. *Christiansen*, p. 362.

Kamel al-Husseini; and the Government was (as happens sometimes in private life) most bitterly vilified by those who had best reason to be grateful. I have come upon my Minute on a report of the Chief Secretary's interview with a notorious agitator:

"Interciting or showing is a very mild version the lies on which the Shaikh persists when assured of no cold light of fact upon his narrative. Every statement is either an *ex parte* or a *suspicio fuit*. No Arab Nationalist is 'dugged because of his Nationalism with spies' (¹ *Secret Agents*), who are received in Palestine, as in other countries under British rule (but in no independent Oriental country), for persons whose actions are likely to bring about a breach of the peace. The Government has dealt with particular leniency with the Shaikh himself, as he is well aware; and has, so far from stamping to work against the Supreme Muslim Council, refused to allow officially so much not unjustified criticism against a worthy if inexperienced body which it has itself created and countenanced supported."

The British Administration, Military and Civil, had from the first extended to Arab Moslems a sympathetic encouragement they had never received from the Moslem Turks. The Northern facade of the Dome of the Rock¹ was staved by no Arab initiative, but by British application for a British architect; and when funds were needed to extend the repairs to the Mosque of al-Aqsa (after Mecca and Medina the next sacred shrine in Islam) the leaders of Arab agitation were not only permitted, but encouraged and assisted by the generous liberalism of the High Commissioner to make collections throughout the Moslem world. (His honourable confidence was justified.) Under British rule every piastre of the Moslem religious endowments was now used exclusively for Moslem purposes in Palestine.

¹ Known to tourists as the Mosque of Omar.

instead of being largely diverted to Constantinople, and certain wealthy endowments, sequestered by the Porte eighty years before, were returned to the Waqf authority. Apart from other direct beneficences, there can be no doubt whatever that all the material and some of the intellectual amenities of life were multiplied by the stimulus of Jewish resources fostered under a British Administration. It might have been supposed that a Chamber of Commerce would be unobtrusive to religious sectarianism, even in Jerusalem; yet its inception was for a while suspended because Moslems, though constantly proclaiming their identity of interest with their Christian brethren, were holding out for larger representation.

This unhappy attitude was accentuated by a tendency frequently observable in peoples (and in persons) recently liberated from long and tyrannical oppression. Nothing, as the British found in Egypt of the 'eighties, could be more immediately delightful than to succeed an Ottoman Turkish regime. For the first few weeks all is joy, hope and passionate gratitude. But it is not long before the late victims begin to discover that British property is less immediate than they had hoped, and that meanwhile the harassing payment of taxes or compliance with new-fangled sanitary regulations can no longer be evaded by influence or backshish. "By Allah!" things were better under the Ottomans.¹ (Moshe himself went through this on the frequent occasions when the whole congregation turned against him.) They also discover that under the mild imperialist British rule lapses from manners (athletic nakedness) pass unnoticed, anyhow unpunished; and some will soon venture upon presumptions and rudenesses they would never have attempted under their former masters.

¹ Their ancestors reconnected or rechristened themselves when, for instance, the Mufti declared to the Royal Commission: "Under the Ottoman Government the Arabs enjoyed all rights and privileges political and otherwise, on an equal basis with the Turks!"

As is said in the Egyptian proverb: "They fear, but do not respect." The temptation grows to assassinate before their public, to know dangers of floggings and hangings, which they well know they will never be called upon to endure. Sir Eldon Gorst used to say that his prestige in Egypt would be immensely enhanced if only he could commit once a year one act of glaring illegality, the bazaar arguing: "If the Ruler must obey the Law like me, how is he my Superior?" The French Administration in Syria had frequent and double tasks of these imitations, when Damascus cried: "Give us all the Zionists in the world, if only under British rule", while Jerusalem answered: "Give us even French exploitation, provided it be without Zionism."

In a word, what with the fests, the fests, and the unswearables, the unpassioned conferences and congresses with the receding journalistic districts; what with the protests, the boycottings, the shutdowns of shops, the stupid provocation and the disgusting retaliations, there were those among us who would cry, with Mercutio, "A plague on both your houses!" and would sigh for the appointment of some "cruised" African or West Indian Colonial Governor, who would "knock their heads together", or "give them something to cry for".

Here then were two parties each with a strong case to plead, yet, each being his own lawyer, having but too often (as the saying is) a fool for his client. The Arab patriot adjuring his brethren not to allow one foot of the sacred soil conquered by their forefathers to pass into the clutches of the obnoxious invader, might sometimes be himself a land-breaker, only too anxious to sell his own and his friends' property to buyers of any land and of all nationalities. Zion could muster many able but some irritatingly disingenuous men, arguing for instance that the French troubles in Syria proved that

ons were not due to Zionism, and would have behaved us under any desperation.¹

The earliest recognition I received in Europe of the realities of the British officer's position in Palestine was from the lips of Mr. Lloyd George. I had first met him during the Peace Conference, and he was good enough to invite me to breakfast with him alone at 10 Downing Street. Greeting me sternly, he remarked that complaints of the were reaching him from Jews and Arabs alike. I answered that this was all too probable, imagining for a moment from his tone that he was leading up to my resignation. "Well," he said as we sat down, "If either one side stops complaining—you'll be dismissed." A principle which should haunts All Ranks in the Palestine Service for some decades to come.

IV

Our Responsibility, with more tasks. 20TH PAGE.

Such then were the phases of the situation and the movements of those therewith concerned during the eight years from 1918 to 1926.

After the crowded quinquennium of Sir Herbert Samuel, something of a lull was called in construction. For three years Lord Plumer sat on Mount Scopus. Under the shadow of that great name Palestine knew no

¹ Zionism had at least vented (for the first time in history) Arab Moslems and Christians, who now opposed a single front to the Moslems. During a truce between the Moslems and Christians of Syria this dialogue appeared in the Damascus newspaper *al-Akrad*:

Christ. "What is the way, O Mohammed, to set our two nations, Syria and Lebanon, in union?"

Mohammed. "Ask Moses to send them a party of his men."

It is true that since France assumed the Syrian Mandate in 1920 six High Commissioners had until 1929 failed to bring peace to Syria, or to prevent the thirteen national revolts that have taken place.

perfect a peace that the Government denied it at all its defences—as the succeeding competent but unfortunate Administration found to their cost in the ghastly summer of 1929. The bitterness surviving that tragedy was still evident in 1931, when I observed an almost complete social cleavage between the British and the Jewish communities. Since then Palestine had gone so rapidly ahead, in wealth as well as in population, that by the spring of 1934 I felt justified, despite one or two caustic letters from Arab and Jew, in writing: "The present High Commissioner has succeeded in winning the confidence of the Jews to a degree unassisted by any of his predecessors, and has had the good fortune (and the courage) to have his term extended for a further period of two years. He has under him, permanently gathered, a impressive force such as no other High Commissioner has wielded, so that, whatever other problems may assail him, he is at least free from that haunting obsession—the breakdown of Public Security. . . ." Prophecy is indeed the most gratuitous of human errors.

If this chapter has contained more of British lack of policy and of the difficulties of practical Zionism than of Arab errors and crimes (the word cannot be avoided), the reason is in part that Zion and England stand responsible as creators of the situation.¹ As wielders of all the resources of modern civilization, it was for them to set a pace which native Palestine could follow. As springing from the New Testament as well as from the Old, and from the gracious humanism of the ancient world, it was there to call a tune with which the rhythms of simpler peoples might without violence be moulded.

¹ "We insisted upon having the mandate for Palestine assigned to us. We also virtually dictated the terms upon which the Council of the League endowed the action of the Principal Allied Powers, and made us responsible for supervising our mandatory administration." *Economist*, March 1936.

into counter-point. The cumulative result of their combined failure in London and in Palestine was an explosion of feeling so monstrous that the greatest Power in the world, after near twenty years' experience and experience, required, in full peace time, an Army Corps and all the panoply of war to control the "liberated" civil population, and the Arabs are able to boast that in calling off a guerrilla warfare maintained for six months, they yielded neither to British arms nor to the economic necessity of salvaging their orange crop, but to the advice of an Arab Deakens board of Iraq-Saudi-Arabia and Transjordan, and have thus established in institution and a precedent no less unpalatable to Britain than to Zion.

I suppose it was the mutual reaction of accelerated Jewish immigration and a period of exhilarating prosperity and intensive construction which seemed to justify the argument that, if with 1,000 immigrants prosperity appears to increase 100 per cent., then with 10,000 it will increase 1,000 per cent., with 100,000 10,000 per cent.; that if there is at a given moment economic absorptive capacity for greatly increased immigration, the increase should forthwith be authorized; and that, as the Arabs complain anyhow, a few score extra thousands make no particular difference. At all events the curve of authorized entry, and with it unauthorized, grew spectacularly steeper after 1932; the authorized reaching 31,000 and 41,000 for the next two years, and culminating in the record figure of 61,849 for 1935, to say nothing of the ten thousand clandestine but undesirable additions. At this point it was apparently felt that something must be done to placate the "non-Jewish" population,¹ and the establishment of the Legislative Council (promised in the White Paper of 1930) on a basis of numerically proportionate repre-

¹ This thesis does not command assent to Lord Melchett, *The New Statesman*, July pp. 226-7.

sentation was put forward by the High Commissioner in Council; approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies; announced by the High Commissioner in December 1935; and published to the world. The proposal was welcomed by the Arabs as a whole, especially by the more intelligent who stand to gain by an increase of civilization, though a few hastened to say its acceptance should involve or imply their acceptance of the Mandate. It was immediately boycotted by the Jews. Dr. Weizmann turned back from Palestine, just in time for the Committee Debate. "The heavy brigades of Press, platform and Parliament", I wrote, "are being wheeled into action against the proposal for a Legislative Council, though this is implicit in the Mandate and explicitly promised to the people as well as to the League of Nations, besides being recommended by a High Commissioner whom the Jews have good cause to trust. There is much to be said against the establishment of representative legislatures in unsuitable Mediterranean countries, as successive High Commissioners and Governors of Cyprus and Malta have found to their cost. But this is not the chief or original objection of the Zionists, who attack the project because the Jews aim to be allotted seats in proportion to their actual populations; going so far as to postulate that there should be no sort of constitution until Jews are in parity or a majority and so able to safeguard the key provisions of the Mandate—and this though all reference to the National Home, Immigration and Landred subjects is already ruled rigorously out of order in the debates of the Council. Yet if ever a people seem to deserve at least the opportunity of official public utterance, it is the Arabs of Palestine. The National Government happily for its own good name, passed this last clamour, whose only effect was to convince the Arabs, hitherto hesitant for fear of appearing to accept the Mandate, that there must be something to their

advantage in a project so bitterly denounced by the Jews. (In March 1923, when the Legislative Council was first proposed and was boycotted by the Arabs, the Jewish Press was indignant at the "weakness" of the Government and asked: "Now that elections have been ordered by an Order-in-Council and it was proclaimed that anyone interfering with the elections would be prosecuted, why was this not carried out? Why was not the poisonous agitation stopped?")

In the subsequent debate in both Houses, the Arab case may be said, without exaggeration, to have gone by default. A Zionist listener in the Gallery of the Commons might have been edified by hearing speech after speech showing intimate knowledge even of the details of the Zionist side, and dismissing, as semi-comic, the "dearly-addled—sane or whatever they call them" of the Arab. One voice interjected: "Are there not Arab capitals?" Mr. Winston Churchill, Public Orator of the British Empire, adroitly shifting his ground to the German treatment of Jews, shouted aloud, "Vile tyranny!" and shook his fist at the ceiling. Not a soul could disagree with him; yet the Germans admitted among the record entry of 61,545 amounted to less than 16 per cent. Mr. J. H. Thomas took shelter behind his Geneva obligations and, although the Government escaped defeat by its own supporters, the world knew that the Palestine Legislative Council was adjourned sine die before it had ever been opened. No doubt all these speakers were logically right, and perhaps Parliament should have been spontaneously consulted before the taking of so momentous a decision; yet the immediate adoption of the Council might have proved cheaper, and could not have proved dearer, in treasure, prestige and blood—British as well as Jewish and Arab—than its rejection. On the principle of "no hope can have no fear" the Arabs, now desperate, embarked upon a "peaceful strike" which inevitably degenerated into the

sition in which Great Britain found herself contemplated by the iconoclastic armament of the Nasiriy. Moderate Arab leaders, unencouraged by any prospect of association with the Government of their country, and so with no motive for opposing it, were reluctantly compelled to stand in with extremists. Arab violence, resulting largely from the anger of the Commons¹ and still more of the Lords² rejection of the Legislative Council, was now claimed by the Zionists as the immediate justification thereof. Arms for the insurgents, as well as money, poured in from neighbouring countries, perhaps also from a more distant Power. It was, therefore, still possible though highly dangerous to argue that the insurrection was not spontaneous, but engineered from abroad. The appointment of a Royal Commission³ failed to stop what was becoming a small war, though it succeeded in alarming the Zionists, who feared that its recommendations could tend, however slightly, in but one direction.⁴ Both they and other thinking people revolted at the suggestion of yielding to violence—Doubtless to which especially in the East there is no limit; some seeming to forget that this general violence had followed, and was in great part the result of, five peaceful and unsuccessful delegations to Whitehall and six special but often unimplemented Commissions to Palestine. It cannot be questioned that violence on this occasion succeeded to the extent of bringing about the appointment of the Royal Commission, and in the increased interest and numbers of the "Arab" committee in the House of Commons. All parties in England were agreed that violence must unquestionably and unconditionally cease or be made to cease; and that

¹ Advocated by *The Times* in a leading article entitled *Palestine* on 11 April 1922.

² Palestine vigorously supported Lord Lytton's previous proposal for a Royal Commission to examine (and to modify or supersede) the Legislative Council, as being "unEnglish". "But . . . a Commission of this kind . . . starting . . .

the Royal Commission should then lose no time in proceeding to Palestine.¹ Whatever its conclusions, or whatever the degree of their acceptance by the Government and the Legislature may be, there are meanwhile certain considerations bearing upon both sides of the problem which, judging by recent declinations, appear even now to be but imperfectly appreciated. The Arabs base their opposition to the terms of the Mandate upon the following arguments:

- (a) It is contrary to their natural right to their country.
- (b) It is contrary to British and Allied pledges given to the Arabs.
- (c) It violates the general principles of the "Mandate" as set forth in Article 22 of the Covenant of the League.
- (d) It is self-contradictory.
- (e) It menaces and endangers their existence, present and future, and stands as an insuperable obstacle in the path of their national aspiration and political goal.

They will be well advised to cut out (a) and (b), and to concentrate upon the remainder, of which the Royal Commission is empowered to examine the force. With regard to (b), Palestine was excluded from the promises made to Arabs before those British operations which gave freedom to so large a proportion of the Arab peoples. The claim, though still credited by many, has been so often disproved that it is no longer a bargaining asset. As for (d), I cannot do better than quote the sober words of Lord Milner: "If the Arabs go to the length of claiming Palestine as one of their countries in the same sense as Mesopotamia or Arabia proper is an Arab country, then I think they are flying in the face of facts, of all history, of all tradition, and of association."

¹ The reader is here referred to the first two portions of the Postscript, p. 181, to which I have added a still briefer P.P.S. bringing the narrative up to the Spring of 1920.

of the most important character—I had almost said, the most sacred character. Palestine can never be regarded as a country on the same footing as the other Arab countries. You cannot ignore all history and tradition in the matter. You cannot ignore the fact that this is the cradle of two of the great religions of the world. It is a sacred land to the Arabs, but it is also a sacred land to the Jew and to the Christian." The sooner, therefore, that they abandon these two topics, and concentrate upon possibly remediable grievances, the sooner are they likely to obtain a measure of satisfaction. Whatever measure they do obtain, they should strive by peaceful and lawful endeavour to maintain or even to improve, remembering that any subsequent resort to violence could not fail to lose them the degree of sympathy they have recently acquired, and so to be more sharply and severely repressed. They must know, above all, that it is precisely persons sufficiently balanced and humane to realize that there is an Arab side to Zionism who will be most profoundly revolted and alienated by such specimens of Arabian chivalry as the shooting of a Jewish scholar at his desk, of a hospital nurse on the steps of her hospital and the bombing of a baby's pram-balancer. The Turkish proverb "Başka başta bir Apkar"—"The fish goes rotten from the head"—applies here; and "Leaders" who not only fail to prevent but refuse to denounce this filthiness forfeit all claim to honourable consideration, and might well be made to answer personally for the crimes their attitude has undoubtedly encouraged. Their behaviour, and that of their followers, loses yet further when contrasted with that of the Jews,¹ whose austere self-discipline under such outrages and the destruction for many of their life-work has won them the admiration of the civilized world. If the Arabs are reasonably successful in removing the "menace to their existence, present and

¹ See *P.P.S.*, p. 101.

future" cited in (c), they might find themselves in a stronger position by accepting the Mandate—perhaps under some further solemn instrument, ratified by the Mandatory and the League, and possibly endorsed by any Powers specially interested. Their acceptance would give the way to extension of administrative and legislative autonomy which I shall indicate later, but which could not be contemplated so long as they stood out. The policy I have advocated requires a facing of facts which, as often in life, entails certain undesirable but in my opinion inevitable reconciliations, only tolerable upon the receipt of immediate and tangible advantage.

Zionism provides a close parallel to Arab argument (b). In the "Agreement" of 3 January 1919 between the Amir Faisal and Dr. Weizmann, frequently claimed as "the specific acceptance of the National Home Policy". As the recognized champion of the Arab cause, Faisal was within his rights in evolving¹ from his claims a section of the Arab world for the supposed benefit of the whole; but by so doing he debared himself from further dealing with that section. Similarly the note by Faisal translated for Dr. Weizmann by Lawrence and reproduced in *The Times* of 20 June 1926 is of interest as evidence of co-operation between two outstanding personalities, and as a holograph specimen of Lawrence's forceful handwriting; but since neither Faisal nor Lawrence was empowered or any longer competent to represent the Arabs of Palestine, it is not relevant.²

Zionists high and low in the Press and on the platform will appear bewildered at the continual opposition and

¹"On account of its universal character I shall leave Palestine on our side for the mutual consideration of all parties interested with this exception, I will for the independence of the Arabic areas enumerated in the Memorandum."

² Yet, late in 1926, "There can be no question of the plain terms of the agreement entered into on 3 January 1919 between the Amir Faisal on behalf of the Arab Kingdoms of the Hijaz and Dr. Weizmann . . . My Neighbor,"

"obstinacy" of the Arabs. "Arab birth-rates have gone up. Arab death and infant mortality rates have gone down. Out of the quarter of a million Public Health Volt sites-tenths is devoted to Arabs. The Arab standard of life has risen beyond all expectation. Arabs are making money . . .": Yet still . . . ! Arab objections "therefore cannot be economic: they must be 'political'." Zionists will not yet admit to themselves, certainly not to the world, that the Palestine Arab¹ has for hundreds of years considered Palestine, a country no larger than Wales, as his home: and that he does not consider that there is, within those limits, room for another home, to be stocked "as of right" from a reserve of sixteen million people. From the Jewish point of view Zionism, involving many sacrifices, is an idealistic movement. For the inhabitants of Palestine it is entirely materialistic, nationalistic, acquisitive, and non-religious. The injunction, oft repeated, to Arabs "to work with Jews to develop their common country" is a mere irritation, for it is only their common country by virtue of a bond which those most affected there have not yet accepted. The Zionist slogan so reasonable-sounding in England, "neither to dominate nor to be dominated", has, if it means anything like numerical equality²—and what else can it mean?—a frosty sound in the ears of a poorer, backward occupant. And when a British journalist

¹ The position was ably stated in the above-quoted leading article in *The Times* on 11 April 1933.

² ". . . political majority of the Jews. There is nothing in the Mandate to prevent this. . . . But we have claimed political parity as a right—let us give it as a right to the Arabs." *The Neighbour*, p. 251.

"We say to the Arabs, taking full responsibility for our words: today we are in a minority; tomorrow we may be the majority; today you are the majority, to-morrow you may be a minority. Whatever may happen in Palestine, we do not want to dominate or be dominated. We want to be there in equals. We have the greatest respect for your language, your religion, your holy places. Let us, on the other hand, ask you to respect our religion, language, our labour, and our lives!" Dr. Weizmann in an address at Antwerp. *The New Statesman*, October 1936, p. 5.

of repute writes¹ (in a widely reproduced article): "Politically I believe it would be wise to build the National Home as rapidly as possible, even by shock tactics. So long as the Jewish minority grows slowly, year by year, the Arabs will fight against destiny. But when instead of the present 28 per cent, the Jewish population amounts to a clear 50 or 60 per cent, they will bow to accomplished facts. When the Jews are strong enough to defend themselves, there will be no more talk about driving them into the sea. The German problem strengthens this argument for haste"—is he not urging the Arabs to take a leaf out of his own book? The plain truth which, twenty years after the Balfour Declaration, must be faced is, that the Arabs of Palestine rejected it from the first and will never accept it unless something is done to assure them their economic, territorial and national survival. In this they are only ranging themselves with other and far larger countries or nations, including those of the British Empire, which have long since ceased to tolerate foreign large-scale immigration, particularly from eastern Europe. To evoke or account for such unnatural sentiments neither "*Eiffelot*"² nor "foreign gold" are necessary; though it is not unnatural that Arab leaders should lead, nor that they should clutch at support from whatever quarter. With the dropping of the bogey of the politically as well as economically exploding *Eiffelot*, propaganda might be simultaneously lightened by that of the sinister British official, whether harping the aid of the High Commissioner in Palestine or in the Colonial Office, breathing evil counsels into the ear of the well-disposed but all too dependent Secretary of State.³ Entreaty into

¹ H. H. Balfour in *The Balfour See.*

² "Nevertheless the Palestinian Jews . . . recognise that the present Arabs have been made the tool of sectional and partisan interests." *The Neighbor*, pp. 244-5.

³ Even in 1907 the Journal of kept alive before the Royal Commission by Colclough Waddington: "The permanent officials regarded

the Palestine Jews might well bear in mind the placard used to be displayed in Japanese restaurants: "Visitors bring their own masters." It is not conceivable that efforts on the spot, grappling year after year with the difficulties of reconciling both sides of the Mandate, may have at just an appreciation thereof as persons, often in another continent or hemisphere, concerned solely with the advancement of their own cause.²¹

There can be no question of surrendering the Mandate, or stopping immigration; or of curtailing it on the present intensive scale. What the basis of the scale should be, the Royal Commission may possibly indicate. But it can hardly obtain for many years the hitherto accepted principle of 100 per cent entry according to the economic absorptive capacity²² of Palestine at the moment of authorization. To absorb is not always to digest. There are reasons other than "political" for reduction. Early in 1931 the question of a subsidy to citrus-growers was being raised by sections of the citrus industry, which already found it difficult to market nine and a half million boxes and trembled at the thought of placing the twenty to twenty-five million boxes anticipated in ten years time. And in general, the aftermath of a conversion period, however brilliant, is a serious problem for the constructing trades and professions.²³ The Palestine as their owner", he said. "They had in Palestine an Administration of 'crypto-Palestinian officials', whose objections to Parliament had taken the place of objections to the Jews. There is no change except by a complete reform of the Administration in Palestine."

Already in 1927 Philip Gould, then Special Correspondent for *The Times* in Palestine, noted the Jewish position of "over-laying their difficulties in the personality of the Arabs, the majority of the Christians", absorbed in the "judaephobia" or "hostility of Moslem officials.

²¹ "The assumed absorptive capacity of the country," was a persistently irrelevant and ultimately misleading phrase. *Survey of British Commonwealth Affairs*, 1919-20.

²² As the Government of Northern Rhodesia found to their cost with hundreds of stranded and unemployed miners in their ranch when the price of copper fell.

impartial arbitrator could hardly fail to be interested by Dr. Weizsäcker's estimate¹ that Palestine could within the next fifty years support between City and country thousand more Jewish families, with an additional 100,000 agricultural Arabs, on the water supply now existing or soon procurable; and considerably more of both if that supply could be increased. It seems further possible that a Legislative Council on something near the lines of that which was frozen out in 1936, might be reintroduced; and that the Zionists and associated forces would not repeat their mistake by opposing it again. As Mr. Abery has written: "To go on refusing representative Government as long as the Jews are in a minority is an almost impossible policy."

The extreme and logical anti-Zionists (or pro-Arabs—they cannot be differentiated, though some would like to have it both ways) are for what they call a "clean sweep", meaning the abolition of the Mandate; apparently imagining that Palestine would nevertheless remain under British control, at all events proposing no alternative solution. Their opinions would command more respect if they organized themselves into some constituted public body prepared to devote time, brains and cash to the cause of an Arab as the Zionist has to a Jewish Palestine. Even so, they would shake not the Mandate but the Mandatory, Great Britain, whose place more than one Great Power would be only too happy (though certainly not more competent!) to occupy. The Mandate, as I have said, cannot be shaken, for it is the united voice of fifty-two peoples speaking through the League of Nations, which for all its defects is the

¹ Address delivered to the Royal Central Asian Society, 28 May 1936. The above figures are not recorded in the official summary of the proceedings. The census of 1931 estimated that, if present trends were continued, the population of Palestine would double itself in twenty years, the Moslem population in twenty-five years and the Jewish population in nine years. The Jewish population in 1931 was 17 per cent. of the total population of Palestine: in 1933 27 per cent.

nearest approach to a world consequence hitherto evaded by humanity. No man (as Aristotle wrote), deliberates about that which cannot be otherwise. The Mandate stands; but if the facts I have endeavoured to record have any significance, they may point to the possibility, without heroic measures (which no one has yet been able to suggest), of easing its application.

A solution that has been discussed, and of which the logical reasons and advantages have of late been ingeniously elaborated, is that of Costitucion, Partition or Division, whereby the Jews in the Maritime Plains and the Arabs in the Hill Country would form two more or less self-governing communities or entities, with certain matters reserved, and a general supervision exercised by a High Commissioner in a neutralized and directly administered Jerusalem. The theory, though apparently unavoidable when taken point by point, seems unlikely of adoption; as conserving the spirit of the Mandate, as tending to erect two potentially hostile camps within a very small area and—perhaps the strongest objection—as being wholly unacceptable to the feelings and aspirations of the parties concerned. Nevertheless, Constitutionalisation through the fog of mutual criticism and abuse as an attempt to deal constructively with a surely difficult problem; and economic or territorial, as apart from political or administrative constitutionalisation may yet have to be considered. I can pretend to no such drastic remedy. Indeed, some of the following observations with the inkrement therefrom may be criticized as unimportant or incidental—at very small heat. If so, I would remind these critics of their constant employment of the useful term *Impassibility*. The smaller and the more obvious, the easier considered; as was proved by Naaman, the Captain of the Host.

One would have supposed for instance that some at least of the Jewish youth of both sexes would be given

to acquire a knowledge of the sister language, Arabic, that they might not only converse with Arabs as friends and read the Arab Press of their own and neighbouring countries, but also make some local contribution to the mediæval and modern history of Palestine (the only period interesting to Arabs), or to comparative Semitics. I remember taking the Chair for a great Jewish orientalist when he lectured on Arabic Literature. The room was crowded with Arab extremists hushed in reverent admiration; and for one hour at least there were three score anti-Zionists the less in Jerusalem. Again, I thought a God-intended opportunity was missed over the Kadouri Bequest. Kadouri was a rich Shanghai Jew who left some £100,000 to the cause of Education in Palestine. The Government proposed that there should be one college on public school lines for both races, with separate provision for each religion and language. The Arabs made no demur, but the Jews were utterly uncompromising for two separate institutions; and they had their way, excluding even the alternative of a Joint School of Agriculture, since they insisted on Hebrew as the language of instruction throughout. The Arabs raised no objection to either proposal, even if English were to be used. The Jews refused partly on the ground that they had not waited two thousand years to become standard public school types. That objection might have been met (though these are wiser Englishmen, and Jews, than our Jews from the public schools), and the college modified accordingly; but when some of us reflected upon the generous sympathies and friendships so easy to form at school, so difficult in after-life, we wondered whether the risk of a little British conventionality might not have been worth taking. It is no object of the Mandatory, and far from the spirit of the Mandate, to turn Palestinians of any creed (even if it were possible) into Britons, though all enjoy the coveted privilege of a British passport.

A public service would be rendered to Palestine if one or two well-known Jewish—particularly British Jewish—figures of independent status, with no connection to party or profession to mislead, would build houses in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem and reside there for some months in the year. Society under Mandated or Crown Colony Government is apt to degenerate into a cross between a Garrison Town and a Cathedral City, and to be overwhelmed by the official element. I know something of the difficulty of entertaining mixed assemblies in Jerusalem, and though I did my best with the means I had, I was conscious that it might have been better done on ground unconnected with politics or administration.

Zionists have repeatedly declared that they do not desire to build up the National Home to the detriment of the Arabs of Palestine. It is therefore all the more unfortunate that the Arabs should have seen almost every step taken by His Majesty's Government to reassure them, vehemently and sometimes successfully assailed. In 1929, Sir John Hope Simpson, an impartial expert in Land Settlement,¹ was appointed from the League of Nations in order to ascertain the area available for agriculture and immigration. His report submitted in 1931 let loose a tempest of Zionist indignation, effective, it must be allowed, in that the Government, though apparently accepting his recommendations, has wholly failed to carry them out. The statement of Government policy (based on the above Report and that of the Shaw Commission) embodied in the White Paper of 1930, which served to allay certain Anti-apprehensions, was howled down all over the Jewish world. It may have been unfortunately worded. At all events the British Government disfavoured its own Department

¹ Of such eminence that after a similar mission to China he was subsequently sent by the League for the same purpose to China.

and resisted; with a re-explanation from the Prime Minister. A triumph indeed for Dr. Weizmann (and not his best in Downing Street) but, in its result of confirming the worst fears of the Arabs, a Pyrrhic victory. Again, a proposal based on Lord Kitchener's Five Pounds Law in Egypt, to protect the small holder, enjoys a significantly poor Hebrew Press. Even if the law were less of a protection to the *Felikh* than the Administration anticipates, criticism of its ineffectiveness would have come more convincingly from the Arab side.

The Arabs, though handicapped in many respects, have certain undeniable compensations. They are, the Jews have to become, urbanized. They still hold a large proportion of the land which, if they will but take advantage of the training available, should provide for their natural and probable increase of population. They must remember that for available world acreage 1936 is, in their own phrase, *Akar al-Zaman*—"the end of time"; that the day is past for patriarchal feudalism, and that if they do not make the best of their own soil, others will. They should look to it—a Legislative Council would help them in this also—that every possible pittance of the Waqf income is spent upon a vocational education based on the best advice they can procure, and they should demand something more than a published accounting audit to make sure their wishes are obeyed. They should endeavour—but this is asking a hard thing—to leave their foolish Hussain-Nassabithi feuds to join the Montagues and Capulets and the Middle Ages. The Mandate once accepted, there should be no further objection to the scheme wherewith I warned the Colonial Office from Cyprus and in London for six long years; to wit the higher promotion within the territory,¹ or the transfer to service in other Mandated

¹ With the object of finally assuring both Michael Lynton's idea of "une vie en paix et sécurité, mais une vie active dans l'administration et une véritable sécurité pour la garantie de leurs concrétions et de leur liberté".

Territories or suitable Crown Colonies, of exceptionally qualified local public servants, both Arab and Jew. I shall recur to this topic, only remarking now that I know more than one Palestinian who could have served elsewhere with distinction as well as with stimulus and encouragement to the Palestine Service. Some years ago I was asked by a High Commissioner designate whether I had any recommendation to propose. I suggested the nomination of two Arabs and a Jew to the Executive Council. The system worked excellently in Cyprus, with two Greeks and one Turk, who rendered valuable service, whose sense of responsibility was greatly increased, and who to the best of my knowledge never proved unworthy of the confidence reposed in them. Both of these developments would diminish the temptation of the local authority to support, for the sake of peace and a quiet life, the terrorist rather than the potential co-operator in the work of the Government. Such distinguished Palestinians should be personally and worthily received in London by the Secretary of State.

Any finding of the Royal Commission—from the establishment of a Jewish State to the repudiation of the Balfour Declaration—must entail a double disillusion,¹ for the unquestionable maintenance of the

¹ The statesmanlike decision of the Secretary of State not to suspend but to limit immigration pending results from the Royal Commission was thus reported in *Palestine*, 11 November 1936: "The Colonial Secretary's statement to the House of Commons concerning the limitation of immigration has made a bad impression on the Arabs. The Arabs hoped and perhaps believed that immigration would be entirely suspended during the duration of the Royal Commission. This was reported to the leaders in Jerusalem by Mr. Eric Gairy, the representative of the Arab Higher Committee in London. The decision not to prohibit Jewish immigration, but to grant a labour schedule, however small, has caused profound disappointment among the Arab leaders."

The Executive of the Jewish Agency has issued a statement: "The Executive of the Jewish Agency cannot but express its regret

Mandate would be the end of any national hope still cherished by the Palestinian Arabs, while the Jews could hardly fail to be mortified by any resounding of Immigration, as well as apprehensive of the effect of any Legislative Council. What is of paramount importance for the future of Palestine is that such recommendations of the Commission as may be adopted by the British Government and approved by the League of Nations should be fully, immediately, and lastingly implemented and, above all, subject to no further exposition or apology. Neither the Jews nor the Arabs conquered Palestine from the Turks, but the British—~~as~~ may be tragically proved by a visit to any of the great War Cemeteries there. British arms must continue to hold the ring against all local or foreign menace. The "need to rule", so often urged upon the Palestinian authorities, exists elsewhere than on the Palestine front. Already in June 1921 I wrote:

"The King's birthday passed without untoward event save that the High Commissioner's statement created alarm and dependency throughout Zionist camps, and gave, because of its indefiniteness, coldish comfort to the Arabs, who have received far too many reassurances, but expect nothing less than definite Goods of some sort or other."

How many statements have been issued since then, and what have they profited? Such topics can be treated more impartially and less controversially in an Annual Report, prepared like those of Lord Cromer (which used to be an event in London and in Europe as well as in Egypt), and not on the stereotyped Crown Colony model, further neutralized to conform with the questionnaire

at the various endings of the present schedule, which it considers inadequate to satisfy even the most urgent requirements of economic development."

of Geneva. It is by a firm and undeviating practice (the word policy is somewhat blown upon in the promised, half-promised, twice-promised Land), rather than by explanation and counter-explanation, assurance and reassurance, or White Papers however "satisfactorily" drafted, that the Mandatory will maintain confidence—unshaken, unweakened, unremoved. Zionists might also refrain from giving the impression that they are only prepared to support the British Representative so long as he conforms exactly with their desires. On the other hand, there is both in official Palestine and at home an unfair tendency to put all the blame upon the Jews for the policy, meanders and evasions which have complicated the progress of Mandated Palestine. Though individual Zionists have sometimes shown themselves more provocative to Arabs than appreciative of British endeavour, Zionism is right to put a plenary construction on the Mandate, and it is the British themselves who are exclusively responsible for any original defects of policy, and who have more than once had only themselves to thank for the results of ill-considered yielding to the venomous and powerful influences of the Zionist Organisation.¹ Whatever, after full consideration, His Majesty's Government has held firm, no party has ultimately been the loser. When for instance the first issue of Palestine stamps was being designed, strong pressure was exerted upon the authorities to render Palestine, in the Hebrew title, by *Eretz Israel*, the Land of Israel, the ancient and traditional Jewish name. Jews have never called the country Palestine, which was indeed a Roman name etymologically akin to Philista. Individual officers might sympathise with this intention,

¹ "In the British Government appears to show a tendency to waver from the simple path which leads to the establishment of the National Home, or if it is easier to be following along this path, the Zionist Organisation brings into action its extensive resources of propaganda." *Review of British Commonwealth Affairs*, 1918 No. 2, p. 479.

but the Government was undoubtedly right in regarding a noncolonial intolerable to the vast majority of Palestinians, and in substituting the decree, relatively ineffectual to all parties (though giving complete satisfaction to none), of adding to "Palestine" in Hebrew the two Hebrew initials (H.Y.).

We cannot look ahead more than a certain distance; at the Emperor William I answered Benedictus eterna, no man can guarantee anything & *non sicut*. It may be that the Arabs, spurred by honourable rivalry, will attain a privileged position and a degree of civilization inconceivable without Zionism.² The National Home is beyond question unbreakably established. Already its members exceed that of the Cypriot nation.³ If (as many hold for their only belief), religion is dying, or if, with the same result, some pernicious Nordic creed should reduce Holy Places to mere Ancient Monuments, then Palestine would be an easier place to govern. Three great faiths and a dozen denominations would look back with incredulous pride to the battles each fought to maintain its ideal. That time, if ever it comes, is many generations distant. But even if Mecca went, and Medina, Jerusalem will bear it out unto the crack of doom; and reasonable tolerance in the visiting and use of the Holy Places—the Dome, the Sepulchre and the Wall—

² "Hospitality to various ethnic types and cultures, Palestine has always been a land of tribes and sects, and very tolerant. If ever, the memory of one nation had one language and under one king." Sir G. Adam Smith, *Legacy of Israel*, p. 1.

³ "There exists in Palestine to-day, as the result of fifty years of Zionist enterprise, a Jewish National Home containing some three hundred and fifty thousand souls, which fulfils the purpose of a national centre for Jewry. It is now possible for a Jew to be born in Palestine and pass through an old-Jewish kindergarten, school and University without ever speaking anything but Hebrew, to work in a Jewish firm or in a Jewish factory, to live in an all-Jewish city of 120,000 inhabitants, to read a Hebrew daily newspaper, to see a Hebrew drama and to go for a holiday cruise in a steamer flying the Jewish flag. So far the Zionist aim may be said to be accomplished." David Herbert, *A Plan for lasting Peace in Palestine* (Jerusalem, 1940), p. 13.

will proceed not from apathetic indifference, but from sympathetic understanding no longer qualified by the fear that conciliation will merely invite encroachment.

Zionism is admittedly a departure from ordinary colonizing processes, an act of faith. To this extent, therefore, "impartiality" is condemned by Zionists as anti-Zionistic; he that is not for me is against me—*a Mr. Facing-both-ways, like a Neutral in the War*. Their attitude may be justified as anyhow constructive: you cannot make conciliation without breaking eggs—"to do a great right, do a little wrong." Will anyone assert that Palestinian Arabs can hope to have the predominance they expected, and but for Zionism would have enjoyed, in Palestine?¹ What is less justifiable (and much less helpful to the cause) is the assumption that the smallest criticism of any Zionist method or proposal is equivalent to anti-Zionism, even to anti-Semitism.² Such critics must remember that there are many good friends of Zion, there are even many Jews, who hold that the Balfour Declaration cannot be implemented by Great Britain or any other Mandatory because its parts are mutually destructive and incompatible, and that an unwillingness to recognize this can only breed gratuitous and unnecessary additional trouble: In short that unless we are prepared in the final event to see the history of the first century repeated (when the fate of each group of inhabitants was that "they drove them *blindly out*") we should not have

¹ The (M.W.F.) is on堪然的 ground when he declares, in the Royal Commission: "We have not the least power, nothing to do with the administration of the country, and we are complete *unrepresentatives*."

² "There is no harm in that [divergence of Zionist opinion]; it only becomes dangerous when these different sections insist not merely that the object shall be carried out, but that it should be carried out precisely in the fashion that commends itself to them. Beware of this danger; I am not sure it is not the greater danger which may beset you in the future." (From speech by Balfour to Albert Hall Jewish meeting in July 1922.)

supported Zionism. I cannot agree. The fact remains that we have supported Zionism; and we must continue to support it with undimmed but unhurried moderation and justice.

Nothing great has ever been easy, nor accomplished without deep searching of spirit. Though I encountered—perhaps not less than others—some of the asperities of Zion, I could never understand the dullness of soul in Europe which failed to perceive that Zionism, for all its inherent difficulties and gravitous errors, is one of the most remarkable and original conceptions in history. Considering a public speech in London during the spring of 1921, after my first but before my second tourning to the *Lover of Abolition* provided by the Jewish World Press, I proclaimed the faith which after fifteen years, not excluding 1929 and 1930, I see no reason to recant:

"I have mentioned some of the drawbacks of living in Palestine, but you are not to infer that we are not fully aware of the privilege and honour we enjoy in serving there. In Jerusalem there meet, and have met for centuries, the highest interests of the three great religions of the world. From Jerusalem has gone forth at sundry times and in diverse tones a God-gifted or prophetic voice, which has thrilled and dominated mankind. I do not dare to prophecy, for the East is a university in which the scholar never takes his degree; but I do dare to believe that what has happened before may happen again, and that if we can succeed in fulfilling, with justice, the task that has been imposed upon us by the will of the nations, and if we can reconcile or unite at the source the chief and the followers of these three mighty religions, there may sound over ages for the healing of the nations a voice out of Zion. If that should ever be, not the least of England's achievements will have been her part therein."

POSTSCRIPT 2. viii. 37

. . . this now, in this day . . .

The above section of Orientation was begun well before the disturbances of 1936 and finished before the Royal Commission had started for Palestine; with an occasional footnote added in 1937. I have made bold to leave it untouched, believing that its facts, inferences and suggestions, so far as they go, are still perhaps less remote from actuality than general opinion does the issue of the Report would be disposed to allow. The main difference of atmosphere with regard to the practicability of the Mandate, between 1931—when I was last in Palestine—and 1937 seems due less to the disturbances (which could admittedly have been quelled much earlier), or to the appointment, sojourn or historical analysis of the Commissioners, than to their drastic and startling recommendations. These, though as little expected by the Government² as by the public, were accepted by both with a surprising but not unwilling alacrity. True that, as in Parliamentary Debates during twenty years of Incidents and Inquiries, the "concessions" of both sides (created by British and League Policy), the "apathy" of the Palestine authorities largely due to lack of Home direction, and the admissible diagnosis of the Commission each received an ample acknowledgment from all Parties. The Palestine towns are shown to be temperamentally irreconcilable, and the local practitioners incompetent; the general applause being reserved for the brilliant, if ultimately irresponsible, Consulting Specialists. Nevertheless, to a stranger present throughout the Debates in 1936 there was in 1937 one startling

² As noted by Mr. Oswald Garrison in the House of Commons.

usage of force; the proved difficulty of preventing a recurrence of outrage and humiliation had at last established the existence of an Arab cause. There was sparing for position between the Parties (numerically reminiscent of the Spanish non-intervention Committee), as to how, and by whom, the Project accepted with such resolution by the Government should be sponsored before the League; all three reserving for themselves the maxim: *La recherche de la paix est une vertu*.

There are Jews, Arabs, and British, who have worked in Palestine more years than the Commission has months, not only in official relations with "maiden" witnesses keyed up, poised, and prompted during a period of dreadful tension, but in daily personal contact with Palestinians in their own language, who are asking themselves—is the Mandate, accepting the first conclusions of the Committee, so utterly unworkable? How far do the promises justify these second-thought accommodations? Would not the sum-total of guarantees and of safeguards, of cash and good will required to control three States, have sufficed to maintain the Palestine Mandate?

The Jews take the bitterness of progressive disenchantment: the dream of the original Judentadt; the National Home, lopped, by the cutting away of Transjordan, to a Wink, and now pared down to a Norfolk. And, even so diminished, Zionism without Zion; "next year in Jerusalem!" A heavy tribute of gold to a people whose wealth they have already multiplied by ten. Into whatever remains of *Beth Hared* can be spared from Barracks, Customs, Coastguard, Passport and Quarantine offices, as iconic—a cynical *cave à blanche* for the immigration of world-Jewry. Irresistible overcrowding into necessarily concentrated industrialism: slums. And the Arab answer: "Norfolk may be cramped quarters for persecuted millions, but it represents a large proportion of my East Anglia. Even assuming that I must cut my losses in order to liquidate the Jewish

peril, then at least let it be with less vital sacrifices of my most fertile land, of my entire practicable seaboard. But why should I lose anything?"

There might, there should still be, no need. Once assured against the just dread of submergence by a Jewish majority; his grievances now recognized by the Mandatory and proclaimed to the League and the world, the Palestinian Arab might see fit to reason with his assumed adversary. The natural intelligence of the younger—and perhaps one or two of the older—generation might grasp the possibilities of close association with the greatest Empire, created by a power that preceded many and may survive most of the powers of this world. Jewish leaders may realize that, by declining to concede such an assurance or to construct themselves as a slower increasing autonomous Palestine Community, they may indeed secure their majority, but it will be the majority of a pocket borough.

Meanwhile the lover of the Holy Land for its own sake, torn between intellectual nobility and instinctive revolt, can only be certain that before any "solution" is super-imposed, far more serious efforts should be made to effect a freely negotiated settlement. Though both sides are for the moment conciliated by the strong will offered of sovereign independence, compared with which all other dreams seem but an insipid delusion, they must by now surely have learnt their lesson—the treasury of shock tactics, whether by immigration or exilation. Some have even concluded that the frightenedness of partition was contrived for the specific purpose of terrifying both into reason. But so long as the Arabs, by insisting on entire stoppage of immigration, and the Jews, by postulating an ultimate majority, refuse to take the first step towards agreement, there can be no hope of an accommodation that could be endorsed by America or approved by the League; and partition, hideous and hateful to all, stands them in the face.

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But facts outstated partition. The Woodhead Technical Commission appointed in March 1933 to advise on the practical effect to be given to these Recommendations of the Royal Commission found there to be, in effect, wholly impracticable, and by November 1938 had reported accordingly. As Lord Samual wrote two years later "No solution can be hoped for by a geographical division of the country. The Peel Commission tried to do so. But the 'Jewish State' which it envisaged would have contained 46 Arabs to every 54 Jews, and one-third of the Jewish population of Palestine would have been left outside it"¹. The British Government, in a too long deferred endeavour to achieve settlement by agreement, then convened the interested parties, Arabs and Jews, for a round-table conference with the Colonial Office; warning them that, failing such agreement, they would "take their own decision . . . and announce the policy which they proposed to pursue". The delegates arrived in London. A fine round mahogany table was provided. There were conferences, for the Jews conferred with the Government and so did the Arabs. But since the Arabs declined to confer with the Jews there was no round-table conference. In May 1939 therefore the British Government duly declared their policy, in a statement covering the three major aspects of the Palestine problem: Constitution, Immigration and Land.

In this document, the present charter of Palestine, they first maintain the promise of a national home for the Jews in Palestine, and lay down the process whereby they propose incorporating this home within an independent Palestinian State. Secondly, they regulate immigration at a total of 75,000 for the next five years, after which "no further Jewish immigration will be permitted

¹ Including representatives of the neighbouring Arab States of Egypt, Iraq, Saudi-Arabia, the Yemen and Transjordan.

unless the Arabs of Palestine are prepared to acquiesce in it," and they undertake "to check illegal immigration".

Thirdly, since "the reports of several expert commissions have indicated that, owing to the natural growth of the Arab population and the steady sale in recent years of Arab land to Jews, there is now in certain areas no room for further transfers of Arab land, whilst in some other areas such transfers of land must be restricted if Arab cultivators are to maintain their existing standard of life and a considerable landless Arab population is not soon to be created, the High Commissioner will be given general powers to prohibit and regulate transfers of land".

The first of these, the Constitution, can hardly assume form for at least five, perhaps ten years. The second, immigration, proceeded forthwith.

After ten months' delay, during which Arab observers began to wonder when—and even whether—the third item of Arab reassurance was to be fulfilled, effect was announced by the Palestine Land Transfers Regulations which, with a covering letter to the League of Nations were issued as a White Paper (Cmd 6380) on February 16, 1948. They were immediately assailed with a tempest of denunciation all over the Zionist world, mainly on two grounds: as tending to nullify the mandate and as disregarding the League of Nations. Neither contention can survive examination of the facts.

Arab land-fears are not imaginary. They have been confirmed by commission after commission of impartial and unprejudiced experts who have reiterated with increasing gravity the same warning—the danger of multiplying by steady, continuous erosion that most vulnerable (and dangerous) class, the dispossessed and landless peasant. Their cumulative demonstrations have been challenged but never refuted, and could no longer be disregarded.

Sympathy for Jews in the freezing hell of Central Europe will be extended to Zionists now confronted by the concrete application of what was till now but an

strict decision. Nevertheless, "these restrictions will not prevent the further development of the Jewish national home. Land purchases will not be stopped. They can be continued without restriction on a considerable scale in many areas".

Moreover, where so much has been accomplished in unique circumstances and under unexampled difficulties, it is as dangerous as unfair alike to Zionist enterprise and British tutelage to minimize results and to concentrate upon such tendencies and provocative expressions as "ghettos" and "minority status."

To talk of ghettos in the face of the churning metropolis of Tel Aviv and of the sharing Jewish colonies is an insult to both, just as the harping upon minority status must be interpreted by Palestinians Arabs as a thinly veiled menace. A population which under the mandate has multiplied ten-fold, from 50,000 to half a million, in little over a score of years, the free unrestrained development of Hebrew culture and institutions fully entitled Dr. Weizmann to proclaim in New York on January 16th, "What we have in Palestine to-day is a living organism whose growth no force can stifle."

The official Zionist argument that, "whatever the Jews have settled on the land the neighbouring Arab villages have benefited and prospered", though not without foundation, leads, if logically applied without check, to the conclusion that if only the Palestinian Arabs could become universal neighbours rather than owners they would live happily ever after—only where? Not in Palestine. And when we are seriously informed that for "the plain man" these land laws, "amount to the discrimination against the Jews on the grounds of race and religion which is forbidden by the mandate," we cannot but feel that he would have to be plain indeed not to perceive that this "discrimination" equally operates against non-Palestinian Arab or British Christians can hardly be termed an anti-Semitic measure or more "discriminatory" than

the immigration laws of every Government in the world.

As for the important floating of the League, it will be remembered that, owing to the war, the Council was unable to assemble for discussion of the Mandates Commission report. In view, therefore, of the urgency of this already deferred legislation the responsible mandatory Government, in full possession of all relevant facts and considerations (many unknown to the general public) decided to accept the recommendations of their High Commissioner—an experienced Near Eastern administrator—had to act, and explain and invite League comment rather than to postpone indefinitely the final undertaking in its declared policy.

This policy was and is, like all "solutions" for Palestine, a compromise, wholly acceptable neither to Arabs nor to Jews. But as those who read the Press and have Jewish and Arab friends in Palestine are aware, it did result in a steady improvement of the situation. Meanwhile, the war broke out; Jews and Arabs, jolted back into reality by the superior horror of Nation, *hostis toward genera*, began gradually to settle down to the experiment which both had to principle rejected; so much so that by February a mixed Arab-Jew contingent had arrived in France.

Nevertheless the Arabs had felt that of the three main stipulations of the policy, only the second, that of continuing Zionist immigration (to which they chiefly objected) had been put into effect. Between April 1st, 1939, and the New Year, 8,600 legal immigrants landed in Palestine besides 12,000 illegal (who were therefore deducted from the yearly quota). A little later 2,300 more illegal arrived, including (from no fust of the unfortunate refugees) several Gestapo agents. The actual fulfilment of what Arabs consider their third of the policy deepens their confidence. "A beam in darkness, let it grow."

Immediately the 1936 symptoms recorded on page 96 began to reoccur. One great daily announced in strict accordance with precedent, that "telegrams are pouring into the House urging M.P.s to resist the Government

policy". They might well be. "Ministers and Opposition leaders are receiving a steady stream of telegrams from the United States protesting against the White Paper." No doubt. They were not the only protests we were likely to receive in a Presidential-election year.

There was a full-dress debate in the Commons, characterised by a general moderation and sense of scruples unique on this theme. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, fairly routed his numerous opponents of all three parties, whose vote of censure was rejected by a Government majority of 163. It was time. We could not afford another 1936 in 1940. The allegiance of our Near-Eastern Allies and the good relationship of friendly neutrals had already been tested by events in Palestine and had hitherto not been found wanting. The rulers of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq were no less embarrassed by the complaints of their Palestinian co-subjects than were our loyal Moslem fellow-subjects of India. This was no moment to strain them further. To reintroduce mistrust by even appearing to wobble upon this decision would have been to disconcert and unsettle the growing confidence of Palestinian moderation; to play gratuitously into the hands of the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem and his satellites, in cricket parlance to offer Dr. Goebbels a half volley, to which he would open his shoulders and which he could hardly have failed to lift over the pavilion.

Zionists were from their point of view doubtless justified in registering their protest, for in Palestine unprotested decisions are apt to be regarded as accepted and the case to have gone by default. But the responsible parliamentary Government is not only justified but, in bound in duty and in prudence to hold fast, and to see that both halves of the mandate are faithfully and practicably maintained.

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